DEC 13 1922
BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOR CYCLES
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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR P. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X NO. 294. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ANY COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
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STICKS.
Destroys Mosquitoes. Rs. 1-4-0 per box.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

WONDER OF THE WORLD.
If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.
I have prepared an Oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.
MANY HAVE USED IT.
Try once. Sample box, Re. 1-9-0. Big bottle Rs. 8-5-0
Rs. 3-5-0.
HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHA HAMDANI.
NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,
Memonwada Road, P. N. 2.
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

KHANDWANI STEAMSHIP LINE.

S. S. "ORERO", loading for Persian Gulf at No. 12 Victoria Docks, will sail on or about 15th December, 1922. For freight passage, etc.—

Please apply to:—
DADAMIA KHANDWANI,
289, Memonwada Street, Pydhoni.
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
9th December	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,,	KARMALA †	9,098
30th ,,	CHINA	7,952
1923.		
6th January	MOLDAVIA*	15,800
13th ,,	KASHGAR†	8,340
20th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,,	NALDERA *	15,825
3rd February	MALWA	10,941
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,,	KHYBER	9,814
24th ,,	MACEDONIA*	11,089
3rd March	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th ,,	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,,	CHINA	7,952
24th ,,	MOREA†	10,911
31st ,,	MANTUA	10,902
7th April	MALWA	10,941
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,,	NARKUNDA *	16,227
28th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089

† Through steamers from China.
*Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1922.		
22nd December	MULBEBA	9,100
1923		
5th January	MASHOBRA	8,524
19th ,,	GAZANA*	8,284
2nd February	GAMARIA*	8,358
16th ,,	MASULA*	7,261
7th March	MUNDRA	7,275
16th March	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,,	MATIANA	8,600
13th April	MULBEBA	9,100
27th ,,	MANTOLA	8,963

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers
P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA and CHINA:

1922.		
15th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Mellore."
28th ,,	SOUDAN	
30th ,,	KHIVA	
1923		
12th January	MOREA	
26th ,,	SICILIA	
9th February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Dongola."
19th February	SOUDAN	
9th March	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Karmala"
6th April	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Nyanza"

P. & O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
16th December 1923	MACEDONIA	11,089
9th February	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April	NALDERA	15,825

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
15th Dec.	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa 2 P. M.
14th ,,	BABALA	Basra via Karachi Coasting.
15th ,,	VARSOVA	Basra via Karachi Bushire, Mohammera.
16th ,,	LINGA	Karachi Coasting.
18th ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 153.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE.
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Tsushima Maru.	T. Takeda	6746	8 Dec.	15 Dec.
Wakasa Maru.	M. Goto	6074	14 Dec.	20 Dec.
Nagato Maru..	S. Takeda	5901	29 Dec.	15 Jan.
Takaoka Maru.	Y. Kawashima	7047	3 Jan.	12 Jan.
KamakuraMaru	J. Fujisawa	5829	13 Jan.	27 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, and fitted with electric lights & fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
K. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Mitco Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 370, 4368. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
s. s. Jalaputra ..	8,310	12th Dec.
s. s. Jalatarang ..	4,300	15th Dec.
s. s. Vittoria ..	4,300	5th Jan.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
81, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

BANKING

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.
Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£ 5,328,000
Reserved Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£6,038,400
(At Par Exchange.)
HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.
BRANCHES:
LONDON:
9, Bishopgate, London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK:
91, Liberty Street.
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.
BRAZIL:— Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambucco, do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL: Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Nortalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS.—Punchal (Maderia), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa, (Belgian Congo), S. Thomo, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo. Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane. Beira, Chinde, Tete. Quelimane, Mocambique Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA: Macau,
TIMOR:—Dili.
Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
C. DE SEABRA.
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... ,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 72,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,98,390
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 18,00,000
HEAD OFFICE: Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar Esq., B.A., (Sar Suba, Baroda State).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Suba, Baroda State)
Anant Narayan Datar Esq., (Accountant General, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rates on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 100,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... 25,80,130.
Reserved Fund 18,00,000
HEAD OFFICE LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hapur	Ludhiana
AmballaCity	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa Cant	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Bombay	(Sind)	Peshawar City.
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gojra	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annm.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 65,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING

THE BANK OF MORVI, LD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 55,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ,, 45,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds ..... ,, 89,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD and SILVER imported.
STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
P. M. PATEL,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....! 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ... 59,82,112/8
HEAD OFFICE:
62-63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOAN AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and Exchange business of every description transacted.
T. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Hillah
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

INSURANCE

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LD.
Established 1858.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) their Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to—
J. C. BOSE.
The Secretary or The Chief Agents,
309, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.
309, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LD.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
A PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

	Rs.
Total Invested Funds Exceed	54,00,000
Total Claims Paid over	14,00,000
New Business—1921	55,86,500
New Business—Jan. to Aug., 1922 ...	36,32,000

A "National" Policy combines all that is best and latest for Life Assurance Protection. A specimen Policy form is enclosed with every Prospectus which will amply repay perusal.
For forms, Agencies, etc., apply to:
J. A. KIMBER, General Manager. S. N. BANERJEA, Secretary.
or
Messrs. DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. and C. I.,
Esufally Buildings,
Opposite W. and A. Graham and Company,
Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.
(Head Office:—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents
Insure under an Endowment Policy
This Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT.—PROMPT PAYMENT
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 8/2 Clive St., CALCUTTA.
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES
ACCURATE DURABLE
Silver Wrist Watch, Lever Jewelled, Rs. 16 Each.
Silver Wrist Screw Case, Radium, Rs. 18 Each.
TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE
SHREE MAHARAJA WATCH Co.
THAKORDWAR, BOMBAY No. 2.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "apply Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—MEN for process Department, Apply MANAGER, Job Department, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Young men, about to start in life to apply for our FREE ADVICE FORM. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, SURAT.
A R.5682.

REQUIRED by European Firm, a CLERK, experienced in cotton export work. Apply Box No. 8804, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R15101

WANTED—A TRANSLATOR of Urdu in English. Advertisement writer preferred. Write to Post Box No. 650 Bombay. R5779

WANTED—SUB-AGENTS everywhere in Rajputana and Central India on good terms. Apply Box No. 8811, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5781

WANTED—Persons to earn Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 daily in SOAP-MAKING and other money-making schemes. Particulars FREE. J. J. SHAH, Khetwadi (B), Bombay 4.
A R5794

WANTED—An ASSISTANT SOLICITOR of at lease five years' standing, managing clerks knowing work, cashier, and assistant managing clerks. Apply DHARAMSI DADACHANJI AND CO.
A R5792

WANTED—A Qualified LADY DOCTOR for Charitable Women and Children Dispensary and a qualified MIDWIFE for Maternity Home. Apply sharp, Box No. 8817, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
A R5796

WANTED—A MATRICULATED TEACHER as a Companion for a boy, studying English and Gujarati at Desalpur (catch) quarters free. Apply stating terms as follows address. Messrs. CHAPSI BHARA & CO., Dana Bunder Bombay No. 3.
A R.5734.

WANTED—A SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a Factory in Bombay. Only experienced Hindu Adults should apply with testimonials and terms. Apply to Box No. 8816, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5795

WANTED,—A CANVASSER by a firm dealing in Hardware and General Stores, with pay and commission. Those experienced in the line need apply stating full particulars to Box No. 8810, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5776

WANTED—AN ELECTRICIAN thoroughly experienced, in all systems of wiring work, motor erections, etc. must be capable of commanding the staff. Apply wit testimonials to Box No. 8819, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5125

WANTED—Unemployed and others getting meagre pay to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 239/261, Hornby Road, opposite Messrs. COX & Co., to better their future prospects by learning in leisure hours, Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System. Hundreds have been successfully coached up and are filling good posts as Stenographers and Typists. Why not you. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day.
E

LONAVLA MUNICIPALITY.—Applications will be received by the undersigned for the following two appointments: (1) SECRETARY, who should be either a Graduate of a University, with good knowledge of Marathi and English, or, he should have good experience of revenue department work. Salary Rs. 100-10-150. (2) A SUB-OVERSEER with qualifications and experience of Public Works, such as Buildings, Roads, Drainage, Etc. Salary Rs. 75-5-100. M. M. MURZBAN, Barrister-at-Law, President, Lonavla Municipality.
A C15106

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—Experienced SPINNING MASTER, knowing erection, seeks EMPLOYMENT in local or up-country Mill. Apply Box No. 8813, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5787

YOUNG ENERGETIC PERSON having 15 years' Business experience travelled all over Europe desires to represent a good Business Firm guarantees every success. Apply DHARAMDAS MOTIRAM, Punjab, Palace Hotel.
B R5797

GOLDEN CHANCE for Motor Owners. Situation wanted for an expert motor driver, mechanic, overhauling, repairing, painting knowing thoroughly. Keeps Motor always unrepairable, guaranteed worked on own taxi for long time. For only respected family. Apply to JAFFARY DISPENSARY, Girgaum, Bombay.
B R5783

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET for High Class Hindoos, just opposite Marine Lines Station. Sea view. Apply THIRD FLOOR.
C R5743

TO LET—In Elphinstone Circle, Lift available. Apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE & SONS, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
E R5490

TO LET—SHOPS and MOTOR GARAGES Lamington Road, near Empress Cinema. For rents apply at the premises.
E. R.5725.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Fort, Cowasjee Patel Street and Barber Lane corner New Building for shops and offices
C R5666

TO BE LET—FOURTH FLOOR, two blocks airy rooms, rent Rs. 145 each at Chagla Mansion, Sussex Road, Byculla. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Khadk Bazar, Mandvi.
C R.5695.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY.—LAL BUNGALOW at Andheri on Gundavli Road, 5 minutes' walk from station. Only vegetarians should apply Telephone No. 3836 or Box No. 8814, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
C R5789

TO LET to Europeans or Parsees, opposite Two Elephants, Imperial Cinema, a large second floor FLAT in a recently constructed Chocolate coloured building, between Girgaon Back Road and Sandhurst Roads. suitable for residential and office purposes. Apply within.

TO BE LET—An extensive GODOWN for storing goods or any industry admeasuring 400' length 38' breadth near Byculla Club Road. Apply sharp M. K. Palia, Apollo St. Bombay.
C. R.5701.

ROOMS TO LET for offices, dispensaries, show-rooms, etc., on first floor in "Kshatriya Nyati Nivas", opposite Portuguese Church, Girgaum. Apply to Mr. JAYANT G. RELE, President, Kshatriya Community, Parekh Street, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
C15091

TO BE LET.—FOR HINDOOS ONLY:—A BUNGLOW open on all sides, airy well ventilated with a spacious gardtn, nearly twenty minutes' walk from Andheri Railway station. Apply or see personally Messrs. CHENIRAM JESRAJ, 895, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
C R5479.

TO BE LET at "Special Reduced Rent" a BUNGALOW, airy and well ventilated, Plot No. 8, ground-first and second floor at Dadar Vincent Cross Road. Apply to Mr. NAGINAWALA near the premises or to ZAVERI MANEKCHAND JAGASI Zaveri Bazaar, Telephone No. 5366.
C. R.5694.

TO BE LET.—Ground floor, measuring 1450 sq. ft. and 1st floor flat, measuring about 2,900 sq. ft. situated at 20A Fort, Street, Frere Road, Bombay, suitable for Office and Godown purposes. Apply for particulars to Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & Co., Marble Merchants and Contractors. 20A Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay, No. I.
C15113

HOTELS.

Punjab Palace Hotel.—The Best Board and Lodging Hotel. Invites permanent Boarders and Lodgers at special reduced rates Carnac Road, Dhobi Talao.
E R5721.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 8090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 884, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Splendid Freeold PROPERTY close to the Fort, Rupees Twenty Lakhs. Apply Box No. 8818, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R5797

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE.—A 4 Cylinder 3 seater Scripps Beoth Car, in excellent condition. Owner wishes to dispose it off owing to transfer of service. Rs. 3,500 or near offer. Please write to: Box No. 8781, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA 15055

FOR SALE—NASH SIX in perfect running condition in fact running better than when brand new. Owner only selling as he wishes to purchase English Car. For further particulars apply J. W. JESSOP, William Jacks and Co., 5, Murzban Road.
JA 15124

FOR SALE.—12 H. P. "ROVER" CAR, 1914 model. Owner driven, splendid condition. Price Rs. 6,000 or near offer. Can be seen during office hours at B. B. and C. I. Rly. Office, Churchgate.
JA R4758

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

POWERS LOOMS AND COLOUR.—Power looms of 36" Reed space Brand, New English make, colours of genuine make to be sold at a very low price to clear the lots enquire immediately at THE BOMBAY WEAVING AND DYEING WORKS, 132, Parsi Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K. 4696.

FOR SALE—A mastos patent BORING MACHINE, almost new and in perfect working order. A good opportunity for tube wells in suburbs and up-countries. Apply Pox No. 8809, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R5774

ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFTS supplied and erected at competitive prices by THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT Co., 96, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3625.
K3

FOR SALE.—New 16' long Gap Bed Screw cutting Loudon Bros., Lathe, second-hand 18" long Gap Bed Screw cutting Lathe, new hand power Screw cutting machines, new 11½ B. H. P., National Oil Engine, second-hand 9 B. H. P. Crossley, 10 B. H. P National, 11 B. H. P. National Oil Engines, 3' Radial Drilling Machine, new 34 B. H. P. Blackstone Special Crude Oil Engine, new 34 B. H. P. Blackstone refined Oil Engine, Prices low to clear B. D. BERY & CO., 58, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay Telegrams: "BLUEMOON", BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TWENTY SHARES of THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., ("Bombay Chronicle") of the face-value of Rs. 50 each, offered at Rs. 30 each. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—"BROOKS AND DOXEY'S OLD RING WEFT FRAMES of 1892 each of 352 Spindles can be seen in Working order. For particulars etc please apply the MANAGER—The JAM MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., Lal Baugh, Parel. R.5678.

EDUCATIONAL.

C. C. EDUCATION 49, Sikhmoholla, Indore City, prepare students by post in Bookkeeping, Accountancy. Apply prospectus.
M R5780

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS

WONDERFUL DREAM DICTIONARY, (In English.) No more astrological predictions: The marvellous first novelty unfathomed hitherto. Strictly based on ancient scientific principles and long experiences of the great Wishes. Fortells fortune and fate without horoscope. Price Re. 1 only. The GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot Vizag Dist., South India.
L. R.5611.

EARN RS. 500 MONTHLY—Famous book by American experts, teaches 129 Profitable sparetime employments. 41 Money making schemes (small capitalists): 200 Priceless Trade Secrets; 150 Patent Medicine Formulas. Only Rs. 2-8 by V. P. P. Hundreds of testimonials. C. and M. DAWSON, Dept. 11, Palamcottah, S. India.
L R5784

FINANCIAL.

INFLUENTIAL SOLICITOR ASSISTANT to a first-rate firm desires to join a going concern as partner. Questions re premium etc., when interviewed. Apply Box No. 8815, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
R R5793

SPORTS.

50 PER CENT

RACING EXPERT, out of 20 Selections for the 1st Extra Meeting, obtained:—

5 WINS	5 PLACES
BAHADUR-UL-MULK	ALDER
TRIUMPH	ZILZALAR
JOY GIRL	LEOPOLD
CHIEFTAIN	ULSTER LAD
BAKTAVAR	CENTRY

STILL BETTER RESULTS TO FOLLOW
Address Post Box 599, G. P. O., BOMBAY.
S R5772

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENTIRELY NEW OLIVER TYPEWRITERS at about 35 per cent reduced rates. Rarest opportunity. Apply Box No. 8797 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R5735.

"LAXMI BATTIES"—"LAXMI" Oodubattis per packed tin of 200 Sticks Rs. 3 post free. THE ANGLO-INDIAN TRADING CO., Bangalore City.
T R5681

BEHAR-BLANKETS.
COUNTRY-MADE, all pure soft sheep wool, Extraordinary Class 9½ x 6½ ft., Rs. 15; Special 8½ x 6 ft., Rs. 10; First 8 x 5½ ft., Rs. 7; Superior 7½ x 5 ft., Rs. 4-8; Medium 7 x 4½ ft., Rs. 3-8 each. H. H. GUPTA & CO., P. O. Jamhor, District Gaya. Tele. Address: "TRADE", Jamhor.
T R5727

GAIN YOUR OBJECT by presenting a suit length of our Best Kashmir Donegal Tweeds of natural wool. Very respectable yet fashionable. Satisfaction sure. Suit length (7½ yds. x 24") Rs. 12; Coat length (5 yds) Rs. 9. Makes charming coats. Black, brown or khaki Puttees (leg bandages) Rs. 2-12-0 per pair. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar (Kashmir).
T R5665

TYPEWRITERS: Fox Portable Typewriters, improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable, weight 7 lbs. List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate. Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model, Rs. 207, complete with case. Rebuilt and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington Portable with Case, New, ...	275
Blick 7, Rs. 75, Remington 7, 90, ...	90
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer, ...	110
National Portable, Rs. 115, Fox Portable,	125
Oliver 3, Rs. 110, 5, B. S., 140, Brief, ...	140
Noiseless, Rs. 125, Multiplex Hammond, ...	150
Mercedes, Century Possible, new, Rs. 175,	200
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 200, Brief, 185,	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200 Dec. Tabulators	225
L. C. Smith and Bros. 8, Brief, Silent,	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 190, Policy Size, ...	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 175, 200, 220,...	275
Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 200, 10, Brief,	300
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new, ...	300
Gujerati Remington 9, Brief, little used,	300

Nicolls and Company, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Horaby Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RESIDENTIAL FLATS TO BE LET

In Amrut Building Dougall Road, Ballard Estate two flats of four bed rooms with attached bath and lavatories, and drawing rooms also kitchen, store and servants bath. Two flats of one bed room and drawing room kitchen and Bath room.

For rents and particulars please apply to the owner on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. or between 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to

AMRATLAL AMARCHAND,
96, Kazi Sayad St. Mandvi,
Bombay No. 2.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of CHAIRMAN of the Calcutta Port Commissioners. The salary proposed is Rs. 5,000 in addition to which free quarters (or house allowance in lieu thereof) and a motor car would be provided.

The post will be a whole-time appointment.

Applications in which candidates are invited to state their qualifications, should be addressed to

The DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
Marine Department, CALCUTTA,

From whom any further information can be obtained.

Applications must be submitted before the 1st March 1923.

G. H. W. DAVIES,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
Marine Department,
Writers' Buildings, Calcutta,
The 7th December, 1922.
C15116

MARSLAND PRICE & CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of Marsland, Price & Co., Ltd., will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 22nd December, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1922.
2. To sanction a Dividend on the Ordinary and on the Preference Shares of the Company.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. H. P. Gibbs and Mr. R. V. Mehta who retire by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED as from 11th December, 1922, to 23rd December, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
The Tata Construction Co., Ltd., Agents,
P. J. KANGA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 7th December, 1922.

NOTE.—The above Notice is in supersession of that earlier one which appeared in the issue of the "Times of India", dated the 8th December, 1922.
C15082

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

GUARANTEED.
British standard tests and specifications.
Used by
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
and
Leading Firms in
REINFORCED Concrete Work.
For particulars apply to:—
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 7-8-0 free of income Tax per preference share and Interim Dividend of Rs. 20 free of Income Tax per Ordinary share has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1922, and will be paid on and after Wednesday the 3rd January, 1923, at the Company's Registered Office, Canada Building, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days and 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on Monday 18th December 1922, to whom dividend receipts will be posted.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 18th December, 1922, to SATURDAY, the 30th December, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GOCULDAS MADHOWJI SONS & CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 7th December 1922.
R.15100.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS CONCESSION TICKETS.

DURING the ensuing Christmas and New Year Holidays Concession Tickets at a fare and one-third for the double journey will be issued for 1st and 2nd class passengers travelling for distances 100 miles and over from the 21st to 31st December, 1922, and will be available for the completion of the return journey up to the midnight of the 8th January 1923.

For journeys of 100 miles or less, fares as for 101 miles must be paid.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd November 1922.
C.14933.

PRIZE VESSELS.

THE UNDERSIGNED VESSELS will be sold as they lie (without docking) and delivery taken at the port named.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo.
BULLOCH, BROS., & Co., Ld.,
Rangoon.
BINNY and Co. (Madras) Ld.,
Madras.

Name	TONNAGE Gross	TONNAGE Nett	Built	Position
KARA DENIZ (Formerly "Darmstadt")	5012	2352	1900	Bombay.

Published with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE WESTERN INDIA ROPE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the WESTERN INDIA ROPE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 21st day of December, 1922, at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.) to consider and if thought fit to pass the following resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

(1) That the Company be wound up voluntarily;
(2) That Messrs. H. A. H. Payne and Damodher Govindjee Madhowjee be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up; and that either of them shall have power to act alone in the winding up for all purposes except that of selling the immoveable property of the Company.

AND NOTICE is hereby also given as authorised by Article 64 of the Company's Articles of Association that should the first of the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting and that such Meeting will be held at the same place and time on Monday the 8th January, 1923, for the purpose of confirming the above resolution as a Special Resolution.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1922.
By Order of the Board,
DAMODHER GOVINDJEE & CO.,
Agents,
The Western India Rope Co., Ltd.
C15119

TENDERS.

FOR BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for additions and alterations to the Kanji Khetsi Dharamsala at Panchvati, NASIK.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. CONTRACTOR & KANGA, architects, No. 17 Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.
TA R5786

FOR ELECTRIC CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for Electric fittings, etc., at our Kandawadi chawls at Mughbhat Kandawadi. For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, KANJI KHETSI CHARITY TRUST OFFICE at 49-51 Modi Street, Fort, Bombay.
TA R5785

FOR BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for additions and alterations to the Kanji Khetsi Dharamsala at Kydganj, ALLAHABAD. Approximate cost Rs. 25,000. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Kora and Bhatt, architects No. 70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
TA R5786

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the Hon. Secretary of the Gowd Saraswat Brahaman Cooperative Housing Society, Ltd., up to the 20th December, 1922, for the work of the new buildings proposed to be erected by the Society at Matunga on the City Improvement Trust Plots Nos. 70, 71, and 74 Scheme V.

Each Tender is to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 which will be forfeited in case any Tender is withdrawn or the successful tenderer refuses to sign the contract.

The Hon. Secretary does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Form of tender, etc., can be obtained on payment of Rs. 4 at the office of the undersigned, where plans and specifications of the work can also be inspected.

RAGHUNATH MUKUND & Co.,
Architects.
321, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 6th December, 1922.
5736

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PREMJI MULJI RATHOD, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest, in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease easement or otherwise however, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax Tenure tax whereof has since been redeemed situate and lying and being on the West side of the 3rd Parsi Wada Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 272 2/9ths square yards or thereabouts (35 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length) registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 286 and 299, New Nos. E/1947 and 2020, Old Survey Nos. 2 and 31 and New Survey Nos. 6/7417 and Cadastral Survey No. 669 (Girgam Division) together with the messuages tenement and building standing thereing (together with all fixtures annexed thereto including the electric installation and gas fittings) assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Municipal D Ward No. 1591 (9) and Street No. 18 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the Nusserwanji N. Petit Charitable Dispensary on or towards the South by the property of Dr. Nilkanth Anant Purandhare, on or towards the West by the property of Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh and on or towards the East by the said 3rd Parsi Wada Lane.

SUKTHANKAR & GAPTE,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
C15129

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

FOR SALE—70 tons of Scrap Iron (old C. I. Wheels, broken Crucher parts, etc., all of first melting of good pig). Can be seen at Trust Workshop, Worli.

Sealed tenders addressed to undersigned will be received in this office up to 3 p.m. on Wednesday the 20th December, 1922.

(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
M.Inst.C.E.,
Trust Engineer.
Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle,
Matunga (Bombay 19)
11/12/22.
TA C15122

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced and qualified FOREMAN to take charge of the Boring and Crushing plant at the Trust Nowroji Hill Quarry consisting of Electric Motor, Compressor, Jack Hammers and Stone breakers. Pay Rs. 120 to Rs. 150 per month according to qualifications.

Applicant must join immediately. Applications with testimonials should be submitted to undersigned on or before Tuesday the 19th of December, 1922.

(Sd.) M. G. CERVELLO,
Senior Assistant Engineer,
In Charge Schemes 29 and 50.
Engineer's Office, Near King's Circle,
Matunga, (Bombay 19).
11/12/22.
C15121

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1437 of 1919.

THE NATIONAL FINANCING and COMMISSION CORPORATION, LTD. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

TULJARAM GOCULDAS DALAL Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day of November, 1920, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1923, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with a dwelling house thereon, situate at the Western Side of Sarkar Moholla, in the Kasba of Bulsar in Bulsar, Kusba, Sub-District Bulsar, Surat District. Both the said walls of which house form part of the said house. The width of the front part of the said house from North to South is approximately eleven feet and the width thereof in the Vada from North to South about is nine feet. The length of the said house from the front to the back eaves from East to West in fifty feet. The length of the Vada of the said house on its North side is 43 feet and from the Southern side 40 feet. There is a privy built in the 'Vada' of the said house and the width of the Vada upto that is nine feet and after that the width between the Government Chowky and the Vada on back part of the house adjoining on the South is 6' "te" 9 inches. There is a passage 3 feet wide behind the privy and the Government Chowky which runs behind the house adjoining the North and meets the Government High Road and a right of way exist upon the said passage for Bhangis, cows and other cattle and persons, etc. and the said property is said together with the said right of way. The said property is bounded, on or towards the North by the house of Brijbhukhandas Rajaram, on or towards the South by the house of Bhagwandas Brijmohandas on or towards the East in the front there is a Highway, on or towards the West there is a Vada belonging to the said house after which there is the Government Chowky which is connected with the Public High Road and beyond it the said Public road there is the temple of Shri Vithalnathji. The same bears Municipal No. 3/129.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the dwelling house thereon, situate at the North Side of "Panch-tadi", in the Kasba of Bulsar in the Bulsar Taluka Sub-Division Bulsar in the Surat District the width thereof from East to West, on the Southern side thereof in the front door is 4¼ "gaj" and 2 "tasus" and the width at the back door is 4¼ "gaj" and 2 "Tasus. The length from the North to South of the portion built is 16 Gaj and the length of the Vada from the eaves of the back is 8 Gaj. The width in the middle is 3¾ Gaj and 1 Tasu and at the further end the width is 3¼ Gaj. On the North at the extremity of the Vada is the Land of Raghunathji Nachabhai, etc. purchased from Gokuldas Mekandas, on the South in the front is the public Highway. On the East is the house in which Narottamdas Zina is setting up a shop on the West is the shop of Gokuldas Bhagwandas. Half the price of the land and Vada so bounded together with the dwelling situate thereon. The vacant ground in Lotiavad, admeasuring about 4¼ Gaj wide from North to South and 20 gaja in length on an average from East to West. To the North of it is the house of Bhanabhai Sarabhai, etc. in which resides, Tamboli Jiwan to the South is the house of Ranchod Zina on the land of Bhanabhai Sarabhao on the East is a public brought. To the West is the open space of land belonging to Gokuldas Mankandas brought from Gokuldas Makandas.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land known as Samla Radia's Nanda, situate in the village of Nikwadi, in Bulsar Taluka, Sub-Division Bulsar, in the Surat District bearing No. 121 and admeasuring three Acres and 29 Gunthas and Akar No. 25 and bounded, on the West and South and East by a Public Street and on the East also by the land belonging to Lalloo Prag and on the North by a public Street with all trees thereon excepting, one Mango tree assigned in Charity with all the other rights belonging or appertaining thereto together with the right to draw water for the said land from a well situate on the Plot of ground bearing No. 123.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MOTICHAND and DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 31 Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1921.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag: Commissioner.
C15086

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION of our clients Messrs. T. M. JAFFERJI AND CO., has been drawn to the notice appearing in the issue of "Praja Mitra and Parsi," dated the 12th day of December, 1922, relating to an Auction Sale by Messrs. Modi and Co., Auctioneers under the instructions of Mr. Chhotalal Ravikarandas of the goods under Indent No. 178 and Contract No. 321 on account and at the risk of our clients Messrs. T. M. Jafferji and Co., Notice is now hereby given to the public that our clients contend that our clients are not in any way concerned with the goods as the goods differ in quality, colour and finish from the goods our clients agreed to purchase and our clients are justified in declining to take delivery of the goods put up for sale by the said Chhotalal Ravikarandas and that Chhotalal Ravikarandas is not entitled to sell the same on account and at the risk of our clients and if he puts up the same for sale he will be doing so at his own risk as to consequences.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1922.

DABHOLKAR & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. T. M. Jafferji and Co.

C15123

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Azam MIYA KAMU MIYA, of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned immoveable property to our client Joosab Haji Latif.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Kazi Sayad Street in the Registration sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, consaining by admeasurement 110-2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 691-701, New No. 6400, Old Survey No 4. and 6 New Survey No. 2770 and in the Books of the Collectir of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "B" Ward Old No. 50, Now under Nos. 1383, 1384 and Street No. 204 and 206 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Kazi Sayad Street, on or towards the West by a passage or gully, on or towords the North by the property of Shaikh Ismail Shaikh Hassam Penkar and on or towards the South by the property of Madhavji Dwarkadas and are now occupied by the Vendors tenants.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1922.

PURUSHOTTAMRAI & CO.
C15097 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
19 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY (KNOWN AS DADY BATLIBOY TERRACE) SITUATE AT GOVALIA TANK ROAD AND CUMBALLA HILL ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. J. S MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will on FRIDAY, the 15th day of December, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell on the premises by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under the instructions of the proving Executrix and Executors of Khan Bahadur H. M. Bhiwandiwalla the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Dady Limji Batliboy in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 6th day of September, 1917, and further charge dated 2nd December 1918 and expressed to be made between the said mortgagor, Mr. Dady Limji Batlibhoy of the one part and the said mortgagee Khan Bahadur H. M. Bhiwandiwalla, deceased of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (now redeemed) land or ground situate lying and being at Gowalia Tank Road without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (453) four hundred and fifty-three square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 406 New No. 2291 Old Survey No. 58 and new Survey No. 2/7066 together with the messuage tenements and bungalow standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3395 (3) and Street No. 61B and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East and North by the property of Adamjee Peerbhoy, on or towards the South by the property of Munckerjiee Rustomji Behllihomjee and on or towards the West by the property of Maneckji Dorabjee Butcher and which said premises are in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the said Executrix and Executors of the said deceased mortgagee at their office at No. 4 Motilal Mansion, 14, Hamman Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th December, 1922.

MESSRS. MERCHANT & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
41, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AN AUCTION SALE OF STONES AND CARTS RUBBLES.

Under instructions from The Tata Construction Co. Ltd., and by virtue of the powers vested in them under the indenture of Lease, dated the 18th February, 1922, made between Messrs. Tata Construction Co., Ltd., of the one part and Rajaram Dhondu Khanwale of the other part, Messrs. MERCHANT and Co., will proceed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th December, 1922 at about 4 p.m. at Kalachowki Quarries on account and at the risk of the said Leasee the following Materials.

About 5,000 Stones and about 100 Carts Rubble, lying on all that Piece and Parcel of Land known as Kalachowki Quarries.

For particulars and the conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned.

MERCHANT AND CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th Dec. 1922.

AUCTION SALE

AUCTION SALE AT AHMEDNAGAR.

Two wagons BENGAL COAL will be sold by Public Auction at Ahmednagar Railway Station at 15/0 on 15th instant. Subject to D T. Manager's approval.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPCHANDLERS AND MILL OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF MILL STORES

Under instructions from Messrs. W. B Brady & Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO will on MONDAY, the 18th Inst. at 3 P.M (S.T.) sell by public auction at Messrs Brady & Co's godowns at Lamington Road, near (Lal Chimney) a large lot of mill stores, such as shutters, reeds, leather belting, drop pickers, picking sticks, rubber-sheets, hair belting, loom sundries, ram-rings, bobbin pipe pieces, wooden tubes, wooden planks, etc, etc.

The above is on view.

Deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE JAVA SUGAR. AND MAURITIUS SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, 21st instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Khand Bazar at the shop of Mr. Velji Damji on account and risk of Mr. Hiralal Ratonji.

252 bags White Java Sugar ex. s.s. "Hatkhola."

758 bags White Java Sugar ex. s.s. "Pasha."
761 bags Mauritius Sugar ex. s.s. "Assouan".

The above bags are lying at B. P. T. Bonded Warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO will on THURSDAY, the 21st instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Khand Bazar at the shop of Velji Damji on account and risk of Ratanlal Sadashir and Co.

251 bags White Java Sugar ex. s.s. "Rajah".

The above bags are lying at the B. P. T. Bonded warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLEN SERGE, SUITING, PRESERVED FISH AND WOOLLEN AND COTTON COVERT, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 16th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc., etc.

By order of the Banks and Offices concerned:—

2 Parcel woolen and cotton covert.
1 Parcel woolen suiting.
29 Parcel woolen serge.
11 cases preserved fish in Tins.
12 cases Files.

AT 2-30 P. M.

One Studebaker Motor Car Laundaulette 4 Cylinder 29-32 H. P. in good running order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred dogcart.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred English Brougham
1 Waler horse going in harness.
1 Arab horse going in saddle and harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th December, 1922.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
(129 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, SAFE, ETC. OF THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LTD., (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION), SITUATE AT NO. 7, HUMMUM STREET, SHIVLAL MOTILAL MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions from H. S. Dikshit, Esquire, the Liquidator of the British India Banking and Industrial Corporation, Ltd., (in voluntary Liquidation), sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above place the furniture, etc., belonging to The British India Banking and Industrial Corporation, Ltd., consisting of:—Large wooden counters with brass railing useful to Banking concern, wooden partitions, writing tables, high chairs useful to banking concern, chairs, Typewriters, one American large safe; 1 steel cabinet and other articles of furniture belonging to the said Bank.

Goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

Deposit 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods removed within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers,

Bombay, 13th December, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY
25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 34 BALES SHIRTINGS OF THE JIVRAJ BALOO MILLS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of the agents of the Jivraj Baloo Mills at their shop, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha Chunilal Khetsey.

4 bales each 50 pieces shirtings of the Jivraj Baloo Mills No. 41, 33 inches 37½ yards 6½ lbs.

7 bales each 50 pieces shirtings of the Jivraj Baloo Mills No. 51, 35 inches 37½ yards 6lbs. and 14 ounces.

1½ bales each 50 pieces shirtings of the Jivraj Baloo Mills No. 61, 37 inches 37½ yards 7½lbs

4 bales each 50 pieces shirtings of the Jivraj Baloo Mills No. 71, 39 inches 37½ yds. 7lbs. and 10 ounces.

5 bales each 50 pieces shirtings of the Jivraj Baloo Mills No. 91, 43 inches 37½ yards 8lbs. and 6 ounces.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES NAKSI SADIES OF THE NEW SHOROTH MILLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Mafatlal Gagalbhai and Co., and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Jitmal Goriduti.

9 Bales Naksi Sadies of the New Shorok Mills.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th December, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

ALASTOR

READER OF CHARACTER.
AND EVENTS BY PALMISTRY.
CONSULTATIONS 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. DAILY
CARLTON HOTEL (Room 6)
(Outram Road.)
(Hornby Road, Bombay.)
ALASTOR will read Character and Events. Every Evening at the Red Cross Fete.

TO-NIGHT
and THIS WEEK
CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
MAHA SHVETA-KADAMBARI
FEATURING
the famous producer Mr. Patankar and beautiful Miss TARA.
Picturized in Gorgeous style by
NATIONAL FILM Co.
from the famous work of Shri Banabhatta,
See how Porudlik and tha moon cursed each other and went the round of births in misery. See how they were liberated.
POPULAR PRICES.
Time 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30
Coming! Coming!
BHISMA PITAMAH,
His life and end—produced by
STAR FILMS LTD.

ONCE AGAIN
"FOR ONE WEEK MORE"
Owing to the demand of the General Public
IMPERIAL CINEMA
PRESENTS
An extra Super production.
"SURYA-KUMARI"
PRODUCED BY
KOHINOOR FILM Co.
DAILY SHOWS 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30,
EXTRA SHOWS ON SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30.

AUCTION SALE.

MODY & CO.

GRAND BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, CROCKERYWARE RICH CARPETS GODREJ AND MILLNER'S SAFES WITH STANDS, PIANO (S. ROSE & CO.,) MOTOR CARS ETC., AT NAPIER SEA ROAD BUNGALOW.

By the order of the Composition Committee, the possession holder of the parties concerned Messrs. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will on SUNDAY the 17th day of December, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road Bungalow the following.

Drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, almirahs, carpets, piano, Godrej and Millner's safes with stands, motor cars etc., etc.

Full particulars will be published hereafter. Catalogues will be published and property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, SLIDING DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, PLATEDWARE CHESTERFIELD EASY CHAIRS, COTTAGE PIANO, GRAMOPHONE CABINETS ELECTRIC LAMPS, CARPETS, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 17th December 1922, at Chowpaty Queen's Road, opposite French Motor Car Company, and next to Royal Opera House, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboards and dinner waggons, tea tables, drawing room cabinets, Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, cottage piano, blackwood carved furniture, drawing room suite rich carpets, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver show-cases, ornaments and pictures, hat-stand, teapoys, file cabinet, single and double iron and brass beds. Teak and black almirahs, clothes presses, dressing chest of drawers and marble top washing tables, rich glassware, crockeryware and platedware, cooking utensils etc., etc.

The property of A.C. Bettomley, Esq.

Catalogues are printed and property is open to view.

Property of another gentleman.

1. Overland Motor Car 20 H. P.

1-4 Cylinder, 5 seater, with horn, lamps complete in perfect running order.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th December, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

A Splendid Oscar Wilde Society Masterpiece
TO-NIGHT——THIS WEEK
LORD ARTHUR SAVILLE'S CRIME.
(6 Reels)
A Unique piece of whimsical humour, showing up the absurdity of superstition.
A PICTURE YOU WILL POSITIVELY LIKE.
A one-reel Pathe Comedy featuring
SNUB POLLARD
in the Programme. TO-DAY: 5-30; 7; 8-45; & 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

Special Religious Attraction!
TO-DAY
The Exposition of St. Francis at Goa.
(Kohinoor Special Production)
Stately Opening Ceremony and Exposition of the Body by the Roman and Mysore Priests—Huge crowds from all parts of the World—Birthplace of St. Francis Xavier in Spain—Romantic Scenes of Goa and its Churches—Resting-place of the Saint in the Church of Bom Jesus—etc., etc.
5-Reel Fighting Drama
"CHALLENGE OF CHANCE"
GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

The NOVELTY CINEMA
presents to-night and this week a-2-weeks' serial story in 7 Episodes.
"THE SLUM OF PARIS"
A pure, simple, straightforward story of a poor, ill-treated girl, wrecking vengeance on her persecutors.
NO ABSURDITY!
NO NONSENSE!
NO IMPOSSIBILITY!
NO TRIGGER-PULLING!
Also a side-splitting comedy in the programme. Times and rates as usual.
THE "NOVELTY" CINEMA,
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad OF BARODA
Gandharwa Natak Mandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road
Wednesday 13th December 1922
VIDYAHARAN.
Saturday 16th December 1922
SAWASHAYKAROL.
Sunday, 17th December 1922
SAUBHADRA.

Under Public Patronage.
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
(Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE,)
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE,
on
Wednesday 13th Dec. 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
RAKSHASI MAHTVAKANKSHA
Saturday 16th Dec. 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
VIDYAHARAN
Sunday 17th Dec. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE-GULAM.
Proprietors.

THE EXCELSIOR
Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
6-15 TO-DAY 9-30
6-15 TO-DAY 9-30
6-15 TO-DAY 9-30
MARY PICKFORD
MARY PICKFORD
MARY PICKFORD
IN HER LATEST AND GREATEST PRODUCTION
"LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY"
It is an absolutely perfect Pickford role—and the wonder is the world has had to wait so long to see her in it.
Booking at Rose & Co. Ltd. from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. after 6 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES LD.
present the FIRST OF THEIR FAMOUS PLAYERS AND PARAMOUNT PICTURES:
"THE GILDED LILY"
"THE GILDED LILY"
featuring the prettiest star of the silent drama
MAY MURRAY
MAY MURRAY
DRAMA OF THE SUPREME LOVE OF A DANCER.

THE EMPRESS
Direction: MADAN THEATRES LTD.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
The Great Cinema Masterpiece
"THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"
BY LORD LYTTON
This colossal production made amongst he actual ruins of Pompeii regardless of all cost includes: 5000 performers, 50 Lions and 100 Gladiators.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY
FOR
PIANO PLAYERS
and other
Musical Instruments.
A golden opportunity for Players on Piano and other musical instruments. We have opened a shop for the advantage of players on Piano and other musical instruments. All sorts of repairs including tuning are handled by experts with utmost care and with moderate rates. New or second-hand pianos will be supplied on application at reasonable prices.—We also purchase old pianos if desired by the owners.
DOVE & CO.,
106-108 Bazar Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 11th Dec. 1922.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.91 inches.
Temperature of Air	75.8 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.8 "
Dew Point	67.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.750 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	81.3 "
Minimum temperature of Air	71.1 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	NW, E, E-E, W, WNW.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	106 mile

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 12th December, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi and Lahore received 0.70in. and 0.30in. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the north and east and lightly clouded in the southwest. Humidity is in excess and night temperature was above the average. Day temperature was below normal at Multan and above it in the southeast.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was above the average, at Manipur and Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rain has fallen at Karachi, Bikaner and Jaipur, but the amounts are insignificant. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and in Sind and west Rajputana humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Jacobabad and above it at most stations in Rajputana. Night temperature was generally higher than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Dwarka reports 0.45in. of rain and Veraval had an insignificant fall. Skies are moderately clouded and except at Neemuch the air is damper than usual. Day temperature was below normal at Surat and Veraval. Night temperature was generally higher than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the northwest of the division and humidity is in defect at Saugor. Night temperature was below normal at Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air remains damper than usual. Day temperature was below the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and at Ahmednagar, Poona and Belgaum humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Sholapur. Night temperature was below the average at Hyderabad and above it at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—The disturbance from the west has given local rain in northeast Bauluchistan, the north Punjab and on the west Kahtiawar coast and a few insignificant falls in Sind and Rajputana. Rawalpindi reports 0.70in. Moderate cloud covers the skies over northwest India and the adjacent parts where humidity is generally in excess and night temperature was about normal. Fine weather with clear or lightly clouded skies prevails over the rest of the reporting area.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are again likely in the Punjab, Rajputana and Kathiawar with some extension in the United Provinces.

India telegraphic summary for the 11th December 1922.

The storm in the Bay is about seventy miles southwest of Kyaukpyu and will cross the coast near that station before mid-night to-day. It has caused nearly general rain in Burma excluding Tenasserim. The western disturbance has given a few falls in northeast Baluchistan.

The chief amounts are:—Bassein, Akyab three inches; Kyaukpyu two; Minbu one and a half; Maymyo one; and Harnai a quarter.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 12TH OF DEC. 1922.

DIVISION.	Temp. in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Humidity	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire .. 6th	..	..	..	..	0	..
Do. 6th	74.9	58.5	71	..	0	—2.35
Jask ..	..	85.3	68.8	75	..	0	—0.72
Muskat ..	..	86.5	73.2	63	..	0	—0.71
Do. 6th	..	88.1	71.1	39	..	0	—0.69
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	..	65.2	51.0	90	..	0	—0.15
Rawalpindi ..	..	68.7	47.1	93	0.70	0.70	—0.19
Lahore ..	..	72.8	54.3	91	0.30	0.36	—0.20
Hissar ..	..	79.3	45.1	84	0.01	0.01	—0.10
Ambala ..	..	77.6	48.8	65	..	0	—0.88
Delhi ..	..	75.8	50.4	74	..	0	—0.23
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	..	80.2	58.9	65	..	0	—0.19
Mainpuri ..	..	80.1	52.1	75	..	0	—0.28
Jhansi ..	..	82.6	51.8	58	..	0	—0.23
Cawnpore ..	..	75.6	51.1	80	..	0	—0.46
Allahabad ..	..	78.1	49.7	80	..	0	—0.44
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	..	85.2	50.2	93	..	0.02	—0.09
Karachi ..	..	76.7	63.6	68	0.93	0.03	—0.04
Ajmer ..	..	81.8	54.4	72	..	0	—0.33
Jaipur ..	..	81.9	59.5	48	0.04	0.55	+0.34
Kotah ..	..	86.2	60.8	51	..	0	—0.10
Mount Abu ..	..	67.2	54 9	69	..	0	—0.29
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR— AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	..	84.0	54 6	53	..	0	—0.09
Dwarka ..	..	81.9	67 1	83	0 45	0.45	×0.42
Veraval ..	..	80.3	67.3	87	0.05	0.05	—0.21
Rajkot ..	..	84.4	54.0	74	..	0	—0.22
Bhavnagar Para ..	..	85.6	64.3	6	..	0.05	—0.11
Surat ..	..	82.9	64.6	74	..	0.13	—0.09
Ahmedabad ..	..	81.	63.9	75	..	0	—0.16
Deesa ..	..	86.0	58.9	72	..	0	—0.13
Neemuch ..	..	81.7	57.8	52	..	0	—0.22
Indore ..	..	81.1	55.1	74	..	2.61	+2.10
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	..	75.9	45.5	73	..	1.55	+0.99
Saugor ..	..	81.0	50.5	32	..	0.87	+0.30
Hoshangabad ..	..	80.5	52.2	62	..	2.47	+1.85
Khandwa ..	..	86.7	54.7	46	..	0.59	+0.02
Akola ..	..	85.8	50.0	48	..	2.12	+1.59
Amraol ..	..	82.3	52.5	48	..	1.52	+0.87
Nagpur ..	..	79.3	47.8	63	..	1.99	+1.13
Chanda ..	..	79.5	49.0	68	..	2.37	+1.62
Raipur ..	..	77.2	53.6	63	..	1.04	+0.56
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	..	81.3	71.5	81	..	0	—0.44
Ratnagiri ..	..	80.9	64.7	67	..	2.47	+1.73
Marmagao ..	..	80.1	70.0	88	..	4.62	+3.55
Karwar ..	..	81.9	67.2	94	..	3.28	+1.49
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	..	86.4	57.9	64	..	0.78	×0.13
Ahmednagar ..	..	81.6	55.0	80	..	10.08	×9.14
Poona ..	..	82.2	55.7	87	..	6.60	×5.67
Sholapur ..	..	78.5	58.7	42	..	3.10	×2.09
Bijapur ..	..	82.4	56.3	75	..	6.61	×3.67
Belgaum ..	..	81.3	54.5	57	..	4.06	×2.52
Aurangabad ..	..	81.3	53.3	46	..	5.69	×4.88
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	81.0	..	61	..	1.38	×0.72
Hyderabad ..	..	80.8	52.2	62	..	0.86	0
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	..	85.3	69.5	73	..	2.96	—0.07
Calicut ..	..	84.8	69.3	83	..	9.25	4.06
Cochin ..	..	86.2	71.0	75	..	12.49	+5.38
Colombo ..	..	84.7	69.7	92	..	24.82	+9.37
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	..	82.0	53.2	77	..	17.63	+11.94
Bellary ..	..	85.7	59.1	58	..	6.55	+4.49
Cuddapah ..	..	85.6	61.2	66	..	14.02	+10.23
Madras ..	..	82.6	64.1	81	..	33.20	+17.16
Bangalore ..	..	80.3	55.0	65	..	5.35	—2.49
Coimbatore ..	..	84.3	64.5	78	..	9.08	+5.12
Trichinopoly ..	..	87.4	65.3	73	..	14.22	×8.77
Nedapatam ..	..	81.8	68.8	79	..	10.30	+10.10

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FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

The accounts of the Foreign sea-borne trade of India for 1921-22, presented by the Department of Statistics, are conspicuous by the absence of the annual review of the trade which used to be such a useful publication in past years. We do not know if the reported merger of the Commercial Intelligence Department with the Department of Statistics spells the discontinuance of a compact review, whose value, from an educative stand-point, could not be exaggerated. While bowing to the imperative needs of economy in national expenditure which seem to have dictated the fusion above mentioned, we cannot but observe that the 950 odd pages of the present statement of closely packed statistics, unredeemed by any summary in a readable form of the trade position as a whole, will very likely fail to render that service to the community which is the sole justification for such publications. A better conception of public economy would, even while dictating the departmental amalgamation above referred to, have guaranteed, if necessary in the same volume, the retention of a summarising review indispensable for the average reader of such publications.

The Trade Returns of 1921-22 are in no essential particular dissimilar from those of 1920-21, though the magnitude of the balance against us is reduced. The figures are in crores of rupees:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Private merchandise	266.34	245.44
Govt. Stores	14.06	3.21
Treasure	31.29	19.05

In other words, the total imports for which we had to pay, were worth 280.41 crores, and the total exports, for which we had to receive payments, were 248.65 crores. The balance against us in merchandise only was 31.76 crores. If to these we add the balance of treasure imports and exports, balance of treasure imports and exports, we have an extra of 12.23 crores of imports so that the net total balance against us was 43.99 crores. This being the state of our trade for the second year running, wonder is that the Indo-British exchange has not gone down much below the level maintained on an average during 1921-22. Comparing the results of the three years from 1919-20, we have the imports and exports balanced as below:—

1919-20 total imports 299.94 total exports 349.70 balance plus 49.76.
1920-21 total imports 381.89 total exports 293.81 balance minus 88.08.
1921-22 total imports 311.71 total exports 267.72 balance minus 43.99.

The year 1919-20 marks the crest of a surging wave of commercial prosperity which had been going in an almost unbroken impulse for the whole of the previous generation. Its exports may, therefore, not be taken, perhaps, as the standard exporting capacity of the country; but in showing an excess of exports over imports the year 1919-20 was in no way peculiar as compared to the period that had preceded. The two years that have followed are disastrously distinguishable from the whole generaton and more preceding inasmuch as we are now having for the first time and for two years running a net excess of imports. This is not merely a matter of commercial anxiety, since the trade position has, unfortunately for us, the most intimate effect on our national finance We have already instanced the case of our foreign exchanges whose relative stability is to be accounted for, not by the soundness of our commercial position, bnt by the still more objectionable practice of borrowing abroad on an unprecedented scale to conceal the trade deficit, or at least to minimise its effects.

In analysing the details of the trade returns we must notice first the figures relating to the movement of specie to and from Inda. There was a net import of 12.15 crores worth of treasure in 1921-22 as against a net export of 2.39 crores in the previous year and a net import of 3.61 crores in 1919-20. But neither these figures, nor the relative proportion of gold and silver, should be interpreted as having any direct, palpable effect on the currency organisation of India. More important and interesting is the share of the trade with the British Empire. Of the total imports of merchandise 177.36 crores or 63.25 per cent. were consigned from the British Empire. It may, however, be pointed out that of the 14.06 crores of imports of stores on account of the Government 11.13 crores or 79 per cent were consigned from the United Kingdom alone, and 11.78 crores from the British Empre countries put together. Looking at the figures on page 878-9 of the statement, one cannot but wonder why the largest proportion of our public stores come only from the United Kingdom, and why the countries wherein, to speak of only one facility, we have obvious advantage in exchange, should be getting such a small share—Germany contributes only 1 lakh, while the U.S.A. lead with 85.27 lakhs and Japan comes a good second with 50.49 lakhs. Our wonder in all the greater when we recall that a Stores Purchase Committee had recommended,—only two years ago—that as far as possible stores for the Government should be bought in India! Is this the effect given to the recommendation?

In considering the detailed figures of the imports and exports, we find:—

	Imports.	Exports.
	In crores of rupees.	
I Food, Drink and Tobacco	50.62	53.51
II Raw materials and Produce	22.01	111.55
III Mainly or wholly manufactures	189.37	61.66
IV Miscellaneous	4.32	4.64

This table suffices to show that the chief characteristic of the Indian Foreign trade remains still unchanged; that we still export our raw produce to be manufactured abroad and imported again in the shape of those self-same manufacturers. We have thus the unenviable privilege of draining our own resources to benefit the foreigner; and yet so far there is no indication of the slightest hope that effective remedies are going to be applied to prevent this intolerable drain of our resources and our potential wealth.

Among the articles of import the most considerable still remains the cotton goods which amount to 62.43 crores, against the 118.32 crores of the same stuff imported last year. This is no doubt a favourable improvement from the stand-pont of our national industry. But we (must not in this comparison quite overlook the force of recent reduction in prices.

This item makes still the largest single head, but has not in the year under notice maintained its position as a "Three-power" commodity, as it was described by the reviewer of the returns in the previous year. The next four largest items on the imports side are:—

Machinery 1919-20 9.58 1920-21 24.08 1921-22 35.49.
Sugar 1919-20 22.99 1920-21 18.50 1921-22 27.50.
Iron and Steel 1919-20 16.28 1920-21 31.23 1921-22 21.05.
Railway Plant 1919-20 4.58 1920-21 14.13 1921-22 18.91.

Similarly on the exports side we find the most valuable items are:

Textile materials 90.66 62.01 71.74.
Yarns and Textile fabrics 78.19 72.18 46.44.
Grain Pulse and flour 15.14 25.64 29.99.
Tea 20.56 12.14 18.22.
Suds 26.26 16.83 17.40.

The value of our exported manufacturers The value of our exported manufactures is falling. Though even here the absolute fall must be modified by considerations of the decline in price, the Trade Supplement of the "Tmes" to hand by the last mail shows the progress of Japan in the Chinese market apropos of cotton yarn export, which were 46,878,300 kin (one and one-third lb.) to China out of 64,286,943 kin to all countries in 1919 and rose to 52,375,100 kin out of 87,678,300 kin to all countries in 1921. Though Japanese manufacturers are reported to be discouraged, owing to a fall in comparison to the swollen figures of 1918, our own trade returns for India give reason for considerable anxiety as regards the position of the Indian and the Japanese mills in the Chinee market.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

By "KRISTODAS."

The Bill to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act has at last been introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council and referred to a Select Committee. Reform of the Port Trust has long since been overdue and the Bill has been hatched for more than a year and a half. Primarily it owes its origin to the protests made by the Indian Merchants' Chamber at the very inadequate representation it has on the Board as compared with the Bombay Chamber of Commerce as also at the Indians being in a hopeless minority on this Board. The Government were confronted with a rather delicate situation. On the one hand was the protest of the Indian Chamber of Commerce well-reasoned and substantiated by facts which could not be ignored in these times. On the other hand the Government could not afford to offend the commercial opinion of Anglo-Indian merchants as represented by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce which had come to regard the Bombay Port Trust as almost its own preserve. A way out of the seeming impasse has been found by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Member-in-Charge, by giving the same number of seats to the Indian Merchants' Chamber as is at present enjoyed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and achieving this by increasing the number of Trustees. It is a compromise and has the defects of such compromises. The Indian Merchants' Chamber was fighting not only for increased representation for itself but also and mainly for the principle of an Indian majority on the Board. The Government has been able to give five representatives to the Indian Merchants' Chamber by eliminating Indian nominated members altogether and recognising the Chamber as the sole medium for representation of the Indian commercial community as the Bombay Chamber will be recognised as the sole medium for the representation of the European commercial community. This is indeed a great step in advance of the present conditions which were rather antediluvian and antiquated. As Sir Chimanlal said the Government had recognised the Indian Merchants' Chamber as representing the Indian commercial interests and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce as representing the interests of European merchants so that if any trader wanted to go to the Port Trust he should seek election through either of these bodies. The Bombay Presidency Trades Association which consists of European retail traders put forward a claim for representation on the Port Trust. The Presidency Trades Association which has got an exaggerated idea of itself, always conveniently forgets that there are more than five dozen commercial Associations in Bombay with a much greater number of members and ... greater importance from the viewpoint of trade and industries than this Association. If representation should be given to the Presidency Trades Association, there is no reason why it should be refused to so many other Indian commercial associations. Not only that but even under the reformed constitution of the Port Trust representation given to the European community is far above what is its due, looking to its numbers and its importance in the trade and industries of this city.

MISLEADINP PLEAS.

Mr. Nelson, representing the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, naturally resented the vigorous remarks of Mr. Trivedi with regard to the undue proportion of Europeans in the Bombay Port Trust. So far as I am informed, Mr. Lalji Naranji also in his maiden speech identified himself with Mr. Trivedi's remarks regarding the European majority. Time after time, I have written in these columns strongly protesting against the obsession prevailing in this country and this country alone, that foreigners are to have a majority on such public and representative institutions like the Port Trust, etc. Nowhere in the history of similar institutions in other countries of the world can an analogy be found to such a glaring injustice and unfairness found to be so rampant here. Mr. Nelson tried to pose as a good boy before the assembled legislature by observing that so far as his constituency was concerned he might say that they had among their members a considerable number of Indian firms of honoured repute and that there was no reason in the world why representatives of any of those firms should not stand for election as one of the five representatives that his constituency sent to the Board of Port Trustees. These hollow platitudes can be exposed in a minute if any one asks Mr. Nelson as to whether at any time during more than 75 of its existence the Bombay Chamber of Commerce had an Indian merchant on either its committee or as representative to the Port Trust or Municipal Corporation or the Improvement Trust, etc., There is an iron and rigid wall pointing out 'thus far and no further' to Indian members of the Bombay Chamber and it was a poor and pitiable attempt of the representative of this Chamber to mislead the Council into believing that his constituency was extremely tolerant with regard to such matters. It is not possible that any of the Council Members conversant with trade and industrial matters of Bombay will be misled but it may be feared that some of the mofussil members may be misguided. I have to appeal to such members to study the history of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The sting of Mr. Nelson's remarks lay in the concluding portion when he said that if any such candidate (an Indian presumably) could show an equal knowledge of shipping matters such as was evinced by their present representatives, all of whom had practically s their life in shipping, he would undou be elected. The inference is that not a single Indian has got any shipping knowledge worth the name and that only the European members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have got this special monopoly which entitles them to occupy seats in the Board of the Bombay Port Trust. Mr. Cadell, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, who needs no introduction to the readers of the "Chronicle" manifested his usual reactionary tendencies and made much of the fetish of efficiency.

INDIAN MAJORITY.

What is of paramount importance is that the new constitution should provide for an Indian majority on the Board. Till this is secured the administration will be carried on without regard being paid to the interests of Indians both in the matter of employment and in the matter of port facilities. The plea would be, of course, that the new changes are an advance in the old constitution and that we must wait some time more before asking for revolutionary changes. The new changes are not for the matter of that any big advance on the old constitution nor do I consider the demand for an Indian majority as in any way revolutionary.

LORD INCHCAPE ON INDIA.

Whoever found out Lord Inchcape as Chairman of the Retrenchment Committee had undoubtedly a sense of humour. There are very few Englishmen who have got such a tremendous stake in the trade and industries of this country as Lord Inchcape and his views naturally with regard to the Army, for instance, will be coloured by the prejudices a prepossession he has acquired through h vested interests. An instance in point is his recent speech at St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta. He declared himself to be a free-trader and indulged in much criticism at the expense of those Indians who are protectionists. All this criticism of Indian protectionism is made not because this will strike at the very root of the prosperity of some of Lord Inchcape's concerns but because, forsooth, 95 per cent. at least of the people will have to pay more for their clothing and other requisites and will have to take lower prices for their products because these products will have to pay a higher rate of freight homewards than they would have to pay if ships carried ontward freight! Lord Inchcape, I fear, has his knowledge of economic facts relating to this country blurred and dimmed through the passage of time, for he must be knowing that two-thirds of the cloth consumed in India is manufactured in this country either in mills or by hand-looms. Cloth is, perhaps, the only greatest requirement of the Indian people and if two-thirds of it is manufactured in this country, one does not understand how 95 per cent. of the people will have to pay more for their clothing if protectionism is introduced. It may be that the Indian mill-made goods will be quoted for English piecegoods but it is not likely at all that this will result in 95 per cent of the people being obliged to pay higher prices. Not only this but supposing even to the statement of Lord Inchcape is true India will only be following in the footsteps of all the lands which have worked out their national salvation. Surely, it is not meant that the people of this country should depend for ever and ever upon foreign goods for their requirements. Lord Inchcape proceeded further on to state that protection was not suited for India with an extremely poor population. It is because India has been exploited by the British manufacturers for a very long time that she is poor and this poverty will not be removed till the root-cause is eradicated, namely, the hopeless dependence upon for manufacturers for the supply even of d wants and requirements.

JOTTINGS.

THE STABILIZATION OF THE MARK.

The telegram about the German Government note to the Allies regarding the internal and external borrowing, published yesterday, is really the natural corollary of the recommendations of the economic experts—Messrs. Cassel, Keynes and Brand and Jenks—who had been called in by the German Government to advise on the stabilisation of the mark. The experts were convinced that provided Germany was given a respite in all Reparations payments—which of course, must be substantially revised in conformity with the German ability to pay—Germany could bring about stabilisation by her own efforts. Their proposals, accordingly require a Board of Exchange, set up as a special department of the German Imperial Bank and entrusted with "adequate gold" from the reserves of the Reisch Bank. This Board should buy, at a fixed rate to the dollar, paper marks on demand, paying for them gold, or dollars or any other foreign currency the mark seller desires. At the same time a foreign currency reserve "on such scale as may be required" should be created on the security of the gold at the disposal of the Exchange Board, and out of any loans floated by means of the International Banker's consortium. "The Board of Exchange should buy and sell foreign currencies against paper marks at fixed rates, should also buy foreign exchange on the spot and sell it forward, and should issue gold bonds guaranteed by the Reisch Bank with one or two years' currency in exchange for foreign currencies and balances."

This is the gist of the experts' recommendation. Acting upon them the German Government proposed to create a stabilisation fund of a thousand million gold marks, half of which is to be provided out of the Imperial Bank gold reserve (amounting to .650,242,600), the remainder from a foreign loan floated on the security of the German Government assets. The German Government require as a condition precedent of floating such a loan, a moratorium for three or four years in respect of all payments under the Treaty of Versailles in cash or in kind. But how will the scheme work? According to the latest returns available the German note circulation amounted to 517,036,199,000 marks. At £1 equalling to 40,000 marks it will cost only about £13 million to redeem the whole of the mark circulation. But this rate can no longer remain once the German Government decides upon the mark stability. At the old par of exchange, i.e., £1 equal to 20.43 marks it would cost Germany over £25,000 mill on to redeem her present currency—a statement which need only be made to be ruled out of all probabilities for the movement. A rate must thus be fixed which would be somewhere between these two extremes; but precisely what that rate should be—and would be under the German, or the experts' plan, it is difficult to say. It is not impossible that the mere knowledge of the Government determination to stabilise may induce a sharp drop by the Germans now holding foreign currencies hastening to sell them to avert the consequences of further depreciation, and the foreigners holding marks purchased at recent low prices hurrying to realise their holdings at favourable averages before the plan for mark recovery should collapse again. But even so the proposed basis of £50 million for stabilisation could not suffice to redeem the entire present circulation at a price below 10 000 marks to the pound. Of course it is not fair to assume that stabilisatio demands that provision must be made for the conversion of the entire mark circulation. Perhaps Germany herself would need as an inconvertible minimum 100,000 million marks in circulation under present trade conditions for internal transactions, while a like sum may be set aside as the needed reserve for the banks to finance foreign trade. But assuming that the amount which the Board of Exchange should be prepared to convert is 3/5 of the present circulation, the stabilisation rate cannot be much below £1 eq. 6,000 marks.

But can this rate really bring stability? We think not. Unless the first principle is accepted that the redundant German paper currency is an unsecured loan of the German Government, which the latter would be entitled to and must be permitted to cancel—by whatever phrase the operation is described, it must essentially amount to cancellation and of unsecured obligations—we see no possibility of anything like a permanent stability, either in the existing currency, or in any subsequent issue which the German Government may put forth after the revival of confidence in the mark. The provision of any portion of the Redemption fund from foreign borrowed resources must also be condemned, not only because it is a subtle hint that Germany herself is either not equal to or not prepared to face herself her responsibilities; but also and chiefly because it would add one more clog in the already extremely complicated mechanism of German foreign exchange. For the loan would be admittedly for an unproductive object; and therefore its burden would fall on the national resources, which are already overburdened. The French have been twitted by the late British Chancellor of the Exchequer with requiring, in their Reparations demands, not only the golden egg but also the 'pate de foie gras from the same bird. The French are certainly unjustifiable exigeant and we have no sympathy for their attitude. But still we can understand their uneasiness at the German demand for a 3 years' moratorium, as they do not see how three years later Germany would be more able than to-day to meet her obligations. Germany can never meet the Versailles obligations in full, and any addition to her admittedly crushed foreign debt would naturally reduce the proportionate chances of her creditors under Reparations.

TRADE OF AMERICA FOR 1921-22.

Though the signs of depression are evident in the latest trade returns of the United States, the hard times through which the world is passing have not affected this favoured spot quite as intensely nor in the same manner as in the other countries. The U. S. A. still remain the largest exporting country in the world; they still maintain the largest balance of exports over imports as is shown by the following figures:—

Imports—Dollars 3,654,459,346, 1920-21; Dollars 2,608,079,008, 1921-22.
Exports—Dollars 6,516,570,033, 1920-21; Dollars 3,771,286,428, 1921-22.
Excess of Exports—Dollars 2,862,060,887, 1920-21; Dollars 1,163,207,420, 1921-22.

Though measured in terms of money the exports seem to have declined by 42 per cent. as compared to the previous year, the quantitative fall was by no means so serious in proportion. Agricultural exports, for example, were actually larger in quantity in 1921-22 than in the year preceding, though the value was lower by Dollars 700,000,000. In fact, taken at the prices prevailing in 1920-21 the whole of the export trade quantities show a decline only of 12 per cent.; while computed in the same manner imports would have shown a positive increase of 29 per cent.

This altered position of the American trade is reflected in its exchange relations. The American dollar is, of course, the steadiest unit in the foreign exchanges. Though the problem of the world exchanges and international indebtedness threatens more and more to be insoluble without the co-operation of America, that country it is interesting to note still manages to make both sides of her trade balance. As a result of the war and its aftermath America has become, for example, the country where all the other impecunious per-

(Continued on page 12.)

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Dec. 8th.

ame.	Paid up amount. Rs	Face Value. Rs.	Div. paid.	Last Div. Rs.	Quotations to buy. Rs.
ahmadabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	9%	275
Alliance	100	100	Jan-Aug.	7%	135
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	7%	73
Imperial	800	800	Jan-July	10%	1350
Contributary	123			10	340
ndia	50	100	Jan-July	7%	97
entral	38	50	Feb-Oct.	7%	33
ata Bank	2 1/2	75		as. 6	15/4xd
hartered Bank	6.8	6.8	Apr-Oct.	13/3	8 18 4
astern	6.8	6.18			7/4
ongnong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	8 125	8 125		6 8	6 11/8
ercantile Bank of India	A 6 12	1/2		16%	6 27/8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantij	500	500	Feb.-Oct.	11 1/2%	640xd
Amritsar Pathy	100	100		8 1/4%	110
Central Provinces	100	100		6%	92
Chaparmukh Sylhet	100	100		4 1/2%	53/12
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	3 1/2%	65
Khuisa. Bagrhat	100	106		4%	109
Larkhana	100	100		4%	74
Mandhra Bhoe	50	100	Feb-Aug.	4 1/8%	63xd
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5 per cent.	58
Sara Sirajgunj	130	100	Mar-Sept.	1 1/4%	68
Shahkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	76
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul-Jan.	3 1/2%	115
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.		582/8
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.		68

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	12	12	July	1/8	28
Samarasa	5				4
Central Mining	10			82 8%	24
Indian Cement	25	250		25	202/8
Katni Cement ord.	100	100		20	210
Deld	40	40		184 10	1020
Shivrajpur	10	10		4-2-6	30/8

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	250	2300
Alliance. Cotton	100	100		40	230
Apollo	50	50	Feb.-Jan.	8	46/4
Birla Mills	100	100	Apl-Sept.	8	82/8
By. Cotton	500	500	Sept.-Dec.	50	830
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-Apl.	72/8	1170
Bradbury	250	250	June,-Nov.	80	959
Bombay Industrial	100	100		15	75
Century	100	100	Apl.-Sept.	40	557/8
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	200	3320
Colaba Land	700	700	March	90	17.0
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	16	155xd
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	30	355 x d
Currumbhoy	350	250		60	
David	250	250	Apl.Sep.	45	
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apl.	90	900
E. D Sassoon United	11/2	10	Sept.	as.8	3/14
Edward Sassoon,	250	500	Mar-Aug.	25	370
Elphinston	100	100	June	25	91/4
Fazulbhoy	250	250		100	1045
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar,Sept.	125	1908
Globe	100	100		30	152/8
Gokak	100	100		15	197/8
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May	12	225
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb.	40	545
Jamsed Mig	250	250	May-Oct.	15	290
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	50	500
Khatao	100	100	Apl.-Nov.	25	390
Khushand Mill's	25	25	Aug.-Jan.	as. 12	14/8xd
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar.-Aug.	72/8	1065
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apl.Oct.	250	4450
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100		28	176
Madhavji	100	100	July-Dec.	30	330
Mathuradas	500	500	May.-Nov.	25	500
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	250	3700
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-.Aug.	12	216
Morarji	1000	1000	Apr,-Nov,	500	5025
New Great	200	200	Mar.-Sep,	52	525
New City	102	100		30	500
Pabani	250	250		50	57.xd
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec.	70	752/8d
Phoenix	100	100	May-Aug.	56	715
Premier	100	100	May		117/8
Planet	100	100	Dec.-Aug.	15	175
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug.-Jan.	25	165
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr.-Aug.	15	
Shapurji	103	101	Aug.-Sept.	20	188/12
Shotapur	2000	1000	Apr-Oct.	1800	14,hund.
Simplex	250	250	Jan.-Dec.	15	458
Standard	500	500	Apr.-Sept.	120	2000
Swan	250	250	Mar.-Aug.	75	900
Swadeshi	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	3115
Tata Mill	500	500	May.-Oct.	50	810
Vishan Cotton	500	500	Apr.-Oct.	100	1575

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electicy	188	100		6 %	80
Andhra Valey	1200	1000			880
Bombay Electric Supply Tramway	52	52		5	102/8
Tata Hydro	1021	1023	Jan.	25	710xd

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock B. Burma T. Corp	102	125		20	350
B. Burma N.I.	50	125		4	127/8
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	15 %	1350
Bl. Burma Pet	5	5	Mar-Oct.	an 3.	1/2
Sy. Steam	250	250	Oct. Re.	41/2%	145
Kamp & Co.	200		July.	20	148
Marcks	200		July	25	85
New India Insur.	25	250		5	15/8
Oriental Gov. Life	50	200	April	20%	350
Phillips	45		July	10%	42
Port Canning	1000		Sept.	8 p/a.	610
Setndia Steam	20	20			8/12
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	6 %	37/8
Defd	20	20	Sept.	225	93/12
B Ord,	75	75			
B. Def	400	400			
Wate ors.	125	125	100		20/6

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Co-operative Products Exhibition, the Royal Institute, Mayo Road, 1-30 to 2-30 p.m. and 4 to 8 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Second Kirtan Conference, Shri Ram Chowk, G. M. Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, December 14.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Special Meeting, 4-40 p.m.

Co-operative Products Exhibition, the Royal Institute, Mayo Road, 1-30 to 2-30 p.m. and 4 to 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 15.

The S. S. "Macedonia" with the mails of 30th November expected to arrive at 10 a.m.

The New Mofussil Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, 23 Hummum Street, Fort, 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 16.

Carbon Products Co., Ltd., 47, Apollo Street, 3-30 p.m.

The s.s. Caledonia with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, December 17.

The Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League's swimming race, 9 a.m. (S. T.), from the Wodehouse Bridge (Lower Colaba) to the Government House Sands.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. (VICTORIA TERMINUS.)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 40
Inter & Ord, Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 11

B. B. & C. I. (COLABA.)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	16 [illegible]
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express	21 40	7 [illegible]

Delhi Express Trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions and at Dadar in the Down direction.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment (A. F. I.) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s. s. "Sumatra Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-day.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 2nd instant arrived at Port Said at 4-30 a.m. on Monday the 11th instant and left there at 2-30 p.m. the same day.

N. U. T. COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS.

The ensuing National Union of Teachers' Examinations will be held in Bombay in April, 1923. Applications for admission with the proper fees must reach the Principal, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce (opposite Charni Road railway station, Queen's Road, Bombay), on the 3rd of January, 1923.

HOMEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The Medical Officer in charge of the Homeopathic Charitable Dispensary, Fort, Bombay, reports that during the quarter ending 30th November, 1922, 1,573 patients attended the dispensary in all, of whom 603 males, 671 females and the rest 299 were children. The average daily attendance of patients during the quarter was little above 12 patients a day.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

BYE-ELECTION TO ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Voting papers to the Bye-election of 2 Mahomedan seats in the All-India Congress Committee from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee are already posted to the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. They must be returned to this office duly filled in on or before Thursday, the 14th instant, up to 5 p.m.

JUVENILE WORKERS' EXCURSION.

A fresh-air excursion of half-time workers numbering about a 100 belonging to the Swadeshi Mills at Kurla and the David Mills and the Standard Mills at Parel, under the Agency of Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., was arranged on Sunday last by the Tata Sons' Workmen's Institute of the Social Service League, Bombay. The party started early in the morning and got down at the Bassein Road station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, whence they went in motor lorries to the Bassein Fort. The children were taken round the ruins of the Fort and served with light refreshment. They were then taken to Nirmal, and camped near the temple there. They passed some time in wandering about the place and playing games. Having taken noon-day meals, they rested for some time and started on foot to go to the Nala Sopara station where they got into the train to return to Bombay.

BOMBAY'S REPRESENTATIVES IN JAMIAT-UL-ULMA-I-HIND.

The following gentlemen have been elected as members for the Jamiat-ul-Ulama-i-Hind, in a general meeting of the Jamiat-ul-Ulama, Bombay Presidency:—Hazrat Moulana Ahmed Mukhtar Siddiqi (political prisoner), Moulvi Sharfuddin Sahab, Moulana Saifuddin Sahab, Khatibul Ulama Moulana Nazir Ahmed Khujandi, Moulvi Abdul Majid Sahab, Qazi Mohtamimuddin Ahmed, Moulvi Dr. Abdur Razzaque, Moulana Moulvi Mohammed Abdul Alim Siddiqi, Moulana Abuzzia Riazunnur Siddiqi, Moulana Qutbuddin Sahab of Belgaum, Saith Mian Mohd. Haji Jan Mohd. Chotani and Saith Ahmed Haji Siddiq Khatri.

KAPOLE STUDENTS' UNION.

The Managing Committee of the Kapole Students' Union has decided to offer two prizes in memory of the late Sheth Tribhovandas Mangaldas, J.P., for two best essays on the following subjects:—(1) "The Caste System and India" and (2) "Mara Jivan-na Adarsho." The first essay is open for competition only to college students and non-student members of the Union and the second essay to all the high school students in the Kapole community. Two prizes, one of Rs. 25 for the first essay and the other of Rs. 15 for the second (Gujarati) essay will be awarded to the best competitors. The essays should be written in ink on one side of the paper and should reach the Hon. Secretaries not later than 15th February, 1923. The essays should be accompanied by a piece of paper bearing the full name and address of competitors.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The second monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday next (the 16th instant) at 6 p.m. at Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

WEAVERS' STRIKE AT M. DHARAMSI MILLS.

About 500 weavers of the Madhavji Dharamsi Mill struck work on Monday morning owing to a dispute between them and the Agents regarding the rate of 3 annas a lb. which is given them for weaving Khaddar. Enquiries show that some local mills of late have started manufacturing Khaddar on an extensive scale. The weavers contend that they could turn out a larger quantity of fine cloth, by weight, in a day than Khaddar, which is of a very coarse quality and that their earnings per day are considerably reduced ever since they have been put on weaving khaddar. They asked for an increase of one or two pies a pound in the rate of khaddar, and the agents having refused to accede to their demand they struck work.

The men collected in front of the mill on Monday morning, but did not go to work. They continued discussing their position in small groups around the mill throughout the day.

TUESDAY'S SITUATION.

The strike of weavers of the Madhavji Dharamsi Mill at Foras Road continued yesterday. The strikers as usual assembled at the mill-gate yesterday morning, but did not show any inclination to resume work. They have been told that if they keep away they would be dismissed.

Y. M. C. A.

RED TRIANGLE CAMPAIGN.

The Bombay Y. M. C. A. is just now making its annual appeal for funds to support its work in the city. Rs. 50,000 are needed to close the year without debt. Much of the Association's Work such as the Central Branch in the Fort is self-supporting, but other branches of the work can only be carried on by the support of its members and friends.

Business men in the city must realise the tremendous importance to themselves of an Association like the Central Branch in the very heart of the city with its 400 members and its 60 to 70 hostel residents. Where young business men can obtain congenial surroundings, healthy entertainment and recreation under the very best of conditions. The Lectures, Debates, Literary Evenings, "At Homes" and Study Circles all make for the development of character and efficiency, and all the members speak in the highest terms of the value of the Association life.

The doors are open to all creeds and classes and while the Association believes firmly in the power of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, all the Gospel and Bible Study meetings are of a voluntary nature.

The Procter Branch, which is named after Sir Henry Procter, who has just accepted the Presidency of the English National Council of Y. M. C. A.'s, carries on a work among young English and Anglo-Indian youths who are working as apprentices in the various Iron and Steel workshops in Bombay. This work should appeal to every European in Bombay.

The work at the Student Branch, Byculla, Jacob's Circle and Parel, is entirely among the Indian community. The Employment Bureau for demobed Indian sepoys has not only been of tremendous help to the men themselves but also to many firms in Bombay. The Rural Work is a praiseworthy attempt to educate the villagers in ways and means of helping themselves and their communities.

We appeal to the citizens of Bombay to help the Association to share this burden.

Literature on the work will be sent to any who are interested and donations to the Campaign Fund can be sent to Hugh G. Cocke, Esq., Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street Bombay. All subscriptions will be publicly acknowledged.

FIRST LIST.

The following is the first list of subscribers, other lists will follow:—

Western India Turf Club Rs. 6,000; Burma Oil Co Rs. 1,000; B J Wadia, Esq. Rs. 100; David Sassoon Co Ltd Rs 100; V Rosenthal, Esq. Rs. 100; Dr D H Davidson Rs. 100; Bennett Coleman & Co Rs. 500; Total acknowledged to date Rs. 8,142.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

The market opened steady to firm for jute stocks and some more business was effected in the bazar, favourites Clive and Howrah than had been the case during the previous day. In the hundred rupee shares, Anglo-India, Caledonia and Orients were enquired for with a little scrip offering. Cottons did not show much change and the position remains the same. As regards business in them the coals continue without much support and the prices have hardly varied. A few tea concerns were enquired for which did not meet with the sellers' ideas. In miscellaneous the British India Corporation, Kumardhubi Engineering, Hooghly Flour met with some demand. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—6 per cent. bonds 1926 100/10, 6 per cent. bonds 1932 109/13, 6 per cent. U. P. bonds 1926-41 100/4.

Cotton:—Dunbar 275, Kesoram 9/6.

Jute:—Benjamin 5 discount, Cheviot 202, Clive 34/13, Gourepore 635, Howrah 44/11, Kamarhatty 582/8, Lansdowne 288/8, Northbrook 50/8, Reliance 46, Waverley 10/4.

Coal:—Central Dharmaband 6/4, Central Kurkend 23/8, Imperial 15/8, Jainty (Central) 13/4, Nodiha 4/8, Pench Valley 35/4, Searsile 14, Sendra 21/4, Sudamdih pref 12/4, Talcher 8/12.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Potteries 5/12, U. P. Cements 2/14, Eastern Paint 2/14, Indian Cables 3/4, Bengal Lead 3/14, Burn and Co. 7 per cent pref 102, Hume Pipe 1/1, Indian Iron and Steels 50, Kumardhubi Engineering 4/14, Marshalls India Ltd 6/12, Peaces Slipway annas 12, Hooghly Flour 40/4, B I Corporation ord 28/12, Titaghur Paper 10, Commercial Properties 3/5 discount, Anglo-Oriental Navigation 23/8, Port Shipping 20/4.

Tea:—Bishnauth 17/8, East India 82.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling three and fifteen-sixteenth pence and demand bills one shilling three and thirtyone-thirtytwo pence.

AGRICULTURAL REFORMS

PRIME FACTOR IN INDIA'S PROSPERITY.

B. P. CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference again met yesterday in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding.

Dr. Harold Mann moved:—

(1) The Committee is of opinion that the consolidation of agricultural holdings is a matter of such importance in any effort to improve the condition of the rural population, that the energy of the co-operative movement can well be devoted to bringing about such consolidation by mutual consent wherever possible. This is more difficult in the Deccan, Konkan and Southern Division on account of the extreme variation of the land, than in Gujarat and Sind; but every effort should be made in this direction. (2) The Punjab system of voluntary co-operative societies for the purpose should be tried in a number of villages, if the people can be got to agree to this. But to bring this about will need very vigorous propaganda. (3) The whole question of economic cultivation would be much simplified if co-operative farming could be extensively undertaken without interfering with actual ownership. Every effort should be made to obtain examples of such co-operative farming. (4) Beyond this is suggested that an enabling law should be passed so that on the application of the owners of 75 per cent. of the land in a village, the consolidation of the land should be undertaken and the scheme should be carried out subject to consent of the owners of 75 per cent. of such land to the scheme suggested. (5) That with regard to the prevention of future sub-division and fragmentation, after such consolidation has been carried out the subject should be investigated by the Central Co-operative Institute through the primary societies affiliated to it with a view to exploring the scheme which would prove most acceptable to the rural communities. (6) That the question of consolidation need not wait for a decision on the question of the prevention of future sub-division.

DR. MANN ON AGRICULTURE.

Dr. Mann said he wanted to impress on the Conference that the whole prosperity of the country depended on their making agriculture more prosperous than it was at present. If the Co-operative movement failed in doing that, it would fail in everything else. If it succeeded the rest of the prosperity of the country would necessarily follow. The resolution was, therefore, by far the most important one the Conference had so far discussed. The first recommendation in the resolution was that of cooperative consolidation of holdings, or, to put it more generally, the consolidation of holdings altogether. It was a very difficult question and he wanted the Conference to give it its best attention. The evil was prevalent not only in India, but in Europe also? In India however, it was in its worst form. The speaker then gave the instance of a village where a pumping plant was kept idle for seven years because there was a piece of land separating the land and the well to which the pump was attached, with the result that the agriculturist was ruined, his cattle killed and his credit gone. When Mr Keatinge put up a bill to remedy the evil he met with opposition from every quarter: They had to follow prejudices and meet them half-way, dealing with the matters without legislation if possible, and where legislation had to be adopted to take up only such matters first as were easy, and leave the difficult ones for later action. The consolidation had to be done by mutual consent. He asked the Conference to take into consideration the methods adopted in the Punjab.

Mr. Otto Rothfeld, supporting, said the need of legislation was very urgent. About the system adopted in the Punjab, he pointed out there was very little cohesion in this presidency, among the cultivators.

The President was of opinion that they would not make much progress if they proceeded on the lines laid down in the resolution. They had to consider the question properly, in all its bearings.

After some further discussion the resolution as adopted.

JOINT CULTIVATION SOCIETIES.

Dr. H. Mann then moved:—

1. The Committee desire to reiterate the resolution approved by the Conference last year, recommending the formation of joint cultivation societies and note with satisfaction the temporary experiments made in this direction.

2. The Experiment at Bhambora (see Dr. Mann's note) based on the lease of land to an unlimited co-operative society for ten years and then cultivation of the land by individual cultivators on a 'batai' system the society supplying finance, bullocks, and seed especially and undertaking permanent improvements is worthy of consideration in the dry tracts. Such societies can probably be extended in such areas, the Committee would commend them to the consideration of co-operators generally.

3. The experiment at Arjunsonda (Sholapur) of a limited cooperative cultivation society with a share capital—is also worthy of attention. In this case the society is in the nature of a limited company, the lands being leased to the society for twenty years. It is managed as a whole, but the owners have a share in the profits. It depends very largely on capable management by the Managing Committee, but the attention of the co-operators may well be called to it.

4. The Committee do not consider that these two types of society are the only ones likely to be successful and would recommend the encouragement of experiment in societies organised on other systems. One or two other schemes were placed before the Committee.

5. Where such societies are formed, the Committee is of opinion that appliances such as pumps and oil engines belonging to the Agricultural Department should be lent by preference to them.

He said a similar resolution was passed last year and a great deal of doubt was then expressed. But the question was one of vital importance and they had to consider what type of society should be evolved and then left to work out its way. He had devoted a great deal of time and trouble to the matter to see how far the societies were acceptable to the people, and the result had proved that such societies were acceptable to the people and that they were of great advantage to the cultivators. The speaker then gave an account of a village in the Ahmednagar District where such a society had been established and proved successful in meeting the requirements of the people. The village was very hard hit by famine and it was beginning to decay. The conditions which the society met in that village were conditions common to many villages and it restored the fortunes of a group of cultivators who were bankrupt. Those villagers formed a society and it had now met with success and will place the village in a better position than it ever was for many years past. No man was allowed to withdraws his land from the society before ten years, if the land was essential for the working of the society. A great deal of local influence was required for such societies to be informed, in order to induce cultivators to give their lands to the society and the speaker asked that Government officers should do their best to treat them with sympathy.

After one or two further speeches the resolution was passed.

FURTHER RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were also adopted:—

The Committee endorses the proposal made by Mr. Huli that Government should be requested to hand over the second-class irrigation tanks to the villagers concerned if they form a co-operative irrigation tank society and the amount of charges for repairs if collected by Government for the agriculturists should be given to the respective irrigation societies if they undertake to repair.

The Committee considers that it is desirable that the work of distribution of water discharged by canals into distributories should be entrusted to Co-operative Societies of irrigators instead of as at present to the Irrigation Department.

The Committee recommends that the question raised as to cattle insurance be referred to the Provincial Conference Committee for report to the next year's Conference.

The Committee recommends that the following resolutions of the Belgaum Conference on this subject be adopted.

1. This Conference resolves that the Taluka Development Committees, and the local bodies contemplated by Government for the development of Agriculture in a Taluka should be combined and only one body for propaganda should exist in each Taluka.

2. That bodies of the combined type should be formed wherever co-operative agricultural effort has created a demand for development, and that membership should not be entirely restricted to co-operative societies though in most cases it will chiefly consist of these and that co-operative societies should be recommended to lay aside a portion of their reserve fund for their support where they are able to do so.

Mr. S. K. Devdhar, who took the chair in the absence of Mr. Mehta, said they were thankful to Mr. Mehta for presiding over their deliberations and responding to their call almost at the eleventh hour. Mr. Mehta was very enthusiastic and the remarks which he had made were made more in his enthusiasm to help them forward than with any other motive, although he was in charge of the portfolio of Cooperation. He hoped they would take Mr. Mehta's remarks in that light. Mr. Devdhar then thanked the other workers for their co-operation.

The Conference then dissolved.

CO-OPERATIVE EXHIBITION.

The Co-operative Products Exhibition in the Royal Institute, opposite the Band Stand, will be kept open until the 16th and is open to the public from 1-30 to 2-30 and 4 to 8 p.m.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 12.

The storm in the Bay passed inland about 50 miles south of Kyaukpyu. Last evening it has given fairly widespread rain in Burma excluding Tenasserim The western disturbance caused nearly general rain in northeast Baluchistan hills of the Northwest Frontier Province and in north and central Punjab with a few falls in Gujarat.

Chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu one inch; Akyab one and a half, Minbu and Lashio one, Yamethin three quarters Mandalay and Monywa a half, Maymyo two, Ludhiana, Lahore, and Sialkot a quarter, Rawalpindi three quarters, Lyallpur, Parachinar, Drosh and Dwarka a half.

Forecast:—Extension in the Punjab and into Kashmir, Rajputana and west of United Provinces.

MALABAR TENANCY BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

Mr. M. Krishnan Nair will introduce at the first meeting of the Madras Legislative Council after its December session the Malabar Tenancy Bill the object of which is to confer occupancy right on all *kanam* tenants (tenants with fixity of tenure ordinarily for 12 years) whatever the period of their possession may be and all actual cultivators of the soil whether they be simple tenants or otherwise who have been or will be in uninterrupted possession for a period of not less than six years. The bill also prohibits grant of *medcharth* (peculiar kind of lease in Malabar Tenancy Law) in any form.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF TRAVANCORE CYCLONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

Further particulars regarding the Travancore cyclone shows that "Mahomed Bhaggya Lakshmi," a schooner with salt sank near Cape Comorin and seven of the crew died while five reached ashore on planks. Another schooner with salt was also caught in a cyclone some 35 miles south of Cape Comorin but was rescued by S. S. "Jula" a B. I. Steamer. Many salt pans have been washed away. The Dewan and the Chief Engineer inspected the affected area yesterday and prompt steps are being taken to restore traffic.

The Rangoon police have arrested two Burmans alleged to be convicts who are said to have escaped with eight others from the Andamans. One stated that after escaping from the prison they built a boat and made their way to the Burmese coast. They were picked up by a steamer on representing that they had been blown out to sea and taken to Penang and they got to Burma across the Siamese frontier.

RED CROSS FETE.

EXTENDED TO DEC. 20TH.

Mr. J. E. Jackson, Hon. Secretary of the Fete, writes:—

The Fete will be extended to Wednesday 20th December including Sunday 17th on which day entrance to the Fete will be *Half Price.*

Silver Passes will hold good for the extension. Books of Season Tickets for the extension from Sunday 17th to Wednesday 20th inclusive (Rs. 2 each) will be on sale from Sunday 17th instant. Day Tickets Rs. 1 each will be on sale as usual.

TRADE AND MOTOR SECTION.

In connection with the Trade and Motor Sections five Cups were offered for the most attractive Stalls, two for the former and three for the latter. They were judged by Her Excellency and awarded as follows:—

MOTOR MANDAP.

First.—The French Motor Car Co.
Second.—Messrs. Hyland & Co.

TRADE STALLS.

First.—The Indian Woollen Mills.
Second.—Messrs Mansel Pleydell & Co.
Third.—Messrs. Pyrene & Co.

Additional prize kindly presented by Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Her Excellency thanked all those who had taken stalls in aid of the Red Cross Funds and for the trouble which they had taken to make their stall attractive and only regretted that it was impossible to give a prize to each. Her Excellency expressed the hope that good business would result from their enterprise and they would all have the satisfaction of knowing that they were helping the Funds very materially by adding to the attractions of the Fete generally.

A member of the Committee has stated that all expenses were cleared by Saturday.

Perhaps the Zuider Zee Club captivated the haut ton of Bombay. Charming little Dutch ladies, in black blouses, black aprons and red and white striped skirts, and energetic, though sometimes portly Dutchmen, in baggy black trousers and red and white striped shirts, many manfully mastering the long clays of the country, entreated their entranced clientele to refreshments which it was quite impossible to refuse. Even so, it was gratifying to observe that the Dutch waiters and waitresses were able to snatch odd moments in which to dance on the Zuider Zee dancing floor.

Non-stop music was provided by two bands—which took over in turn from each other—grouped between the Zuider Zee floor and the larger and even more exquisite floor of the Palais de Danse. Catchy tunes made it extremely difficult for anyone to resist the temptation to launch forth into the gay gamut of modern dance steps which were demonstrated by men dressed in all kinds of interesting, ridiculous and even respectable clothes, and girls always delightful and sometimes especially dainty. Many steps must have never been seen in Bombay before the Red Cross Fete started. A dense crowd of spectators lined the fence enclosing the Palais de Danse, and it is to be hoped that they have learnt a good deal.

Of "The Beggar's Opera"—at the Coliseum—it is only necessary to remark that it came near the London production. And if one has been prevented from seeing it one can at least go and see the Bombay amateurs' performances on the Cooperage. It was a capital show.

Bombay is promised a crescendo of joys and thrills in the course of the week. There is no doubt that everybody will be eager to take advantage of the opportunities in store for spending some quite tumultously happy hours.

"THE BEGGARS OPERA."

One of the centres of attraction at the Red Cross Fete on Monday night was the Coliseum Theatre, where a band of talented and enterprising amateurs gave their first performance of "The Beggars Opera", which is enjoying such a lengthy run in London at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith. Amateur theatricals are always a somewhat hazardous undertaking and the difficulties are greatly increased when one has to appear on a temporary stage in the open air, but Monday nights play rippled merrily on and there was not the slightest hitch to mar its great success. The setting of the play is around Newgate and the Old Bailey in London about 200 years ago. We are introduced to Captain Macheath, an intrepid highwayman whose love affairs must be more numerous than his highway robberies and his villainous gang ever ready to waylay any unfortunate wayfarer. We meet Peachum, a rascally lawyer, and his querulous wife, whose one great grievance is her daughter Polly's infatuation for Macheath. Then there is Lockit the jailer, equally as rascally as his great friend Peachum, and Lucy Lockit, Pollys great rival for the Captain's affections. Mr. A. Chilton as "Captain Macheath" looked a typical highwayman and he made love to the ladies when in the condemned cell just as easily as in the tavern courtyard during his days of freedom. Mr. J. Howarth as "Peachum" and Mr. R. Macnabb as "Lockit" were a pair of capable scheming scoundrels. The hit of the evening was undoubtedly Mrs. Flanders impersonation of Mrs. Peachum, the cynical calculating mother keen on making a desirable marriage for her daughter. Mrs. Rhodes made a charming "Polly Peachum" and sang sweetly while Lucy Lockit, Pollys determined rival was admirably portraved by Mrs. Binning. Mrs. Pender, Mr. Duffy, Mr Brookes and Mr. Docherty all took responsible parts in the cast and were ably supported by the ladies and gentlemen who represented the women of the town, the members of Macheaths gang and the jailers. The play was well staged, the scenery and costumes pretty and effective, while the music was light and tuneful, the old English melodies being specially pleasing. The orchestra was selected from H. E. the Governor's Band and was under the direction of Mr. H. Parrett. The play was produced by Mr. A. Chilton who must feel justly proud of his achievement which ranks high in the annals of Bombay amateur theatricals.

"The Beggars Opera" is being staged nightly throughout the week.

" A MALICIOUS AND VEXATIOUS COMPLAINT."

The Cantonment Magistrate, F. C. Poona, delivered the following judgment, on the 4th inst., in the case of A. C. Patel, v/s Framroz Pallonjee:—

"I am of opinion that no offence of any kind has been made out, and that but for a quarrel between Mr. Framroz and Mr. Patel nothing would have been heard of this case. Mr. Framroze, as manager, was entitled to collect the money, a petty sum at that; I am not concerned with the fact of his paying it or not paying it to Mr. Patel. No vestige of any criminal intention has been made out. The time of the Court has been wasted by a malicious and vexatious complaint by a person who thinks he can avenge himself on the personal enemies he makes by a recourse to the law courts. The complaint is dimissed and the accused is discharged under section 253 C. P. C."

SPORTING NEWS.

RED CROSS FETE.

BOXING TOURNAMENT.

The Boxing Tournament under the auspices of the Red Cross Fete was continued yesterday. There was no appreciable falling off in the attendance and a varied programme of interesting events was one through. The proceedings commenced at 9-30 p.m. Twelve events figured on the card consisting of two bantam-weight, four light-weight, two feather-weight and two middle-weight events. The fights were not all of them fought to a finish, but whenever any pretty display of either nerve or skill, of tactics or hot exchanges occurred an appreciative gallery of spectators signified generous approval.

The most interesting fight of the day was the three rounds' contest between D. Saher and Gordon Barry in which the latter had to lower his colours to his wary opponent as the result of forcing tactics employed by the victor. The victory was, however, only on points and Barry is to be congratulated on the game fight he put up. The two middle-weight events were both of them disappointments as Pte. Smart and Pte. Steen both of them retired in the first round conceding an easy walk-overs to their respective opponents, Cpl. Nash and Cpl. Spring.

The fight between Pte. Martin and Cpl. Rose which was postponed from Monday to yesterday was fought out to-day when Cpl. Rose was adjudged the victor.

DETAILED RESULTS.

The following are the results:—

Neal (9st 9lbs) beat Pt Wilson (9st 7lbs) on points in a three rounds Contest.

Lance-Corporal Salt (9st 8lbs D. L. I.) beat Murray (9st 7lbs) on points in a two rounds Contest.

Millington (9st) beat Brewer (9st). Brewer retired in the second round.

Cpl Pallant (10st 3lbs Suffolk Regt) beat Loreno (10st 4lbs). Loreno retired in the second round.

Cpl Spring (10st 11lbs Inniskillings) beat Pt Steen (10st 13lbs Royal Scot Fusils). Pt. Steen retired in the first round.

Lance-Cpl Beal (9st The Buffs) beat Pt West (8st 9lbs D. L. I.) on points in a three rounds Contest.

Pte Tuck (8st 4lbs Suffolk Regt) beat Pt Reilly (8st 3lbs Queens Bays) on points in a three rounds Contest.

Pt Jenner (9st 6lbs Suffolk Regt) beat R. Saher (9st 4lbs) on points in a three round Contest.

Pt Jones (10st 3lbs Queens Bays) beat Lance Cpl Reap (10st 6lbs West Yorks) on points in a three rounds Contest.

D Saher (9st 7lbs) beat Gordon Barry (9st 4lbs) on points in a three rounds Contest.

Cpl Nash (11st 4lbs K.S.L.I.) beat Pt Smart (10st 13lbs). Pt Smart retired in the second round.

Cpl Rose (10st 3lbs R.S.F.) beat Pt Martin (10st 2lbs.).

The fight between Sinsum and S. Umrigar has been postponed to-night.

NORTHERN UNION RUGBY MATCH.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

In the Northern Union rugby match at Herne Hill to-day England beat Wales by twelve points to seven.—Reuter.

ENGLISH CUP.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The following is the draw for the sixth qualifying round of the English Cup:—Wallsall v Wigan, Gillingham v Elyths Spartans, Charlton v Darlington, Brentford v Merthyr, Wrexham v Hartlepools, Halifax v Mansfield, Workson v Chesterfield, Stalybridge v Bristol Rovers, Barrow v Bath, Aberdare v Carlisle, Norwich v Hereford, New Brighton v Clapton.—Reuter.

BENARES DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

BENARES, Dec. 11.

The first Benares District Conference met on Saturday afternoon. Over 2000 delegates including a large number of ladies attended.

Moulana Azad Sobhani in the course of his presidential address said Kashi was the symbol of that unity for which they were working. He wanted not Hindu-Muslim unity but national unity. He exhorted the Muslims to take active part in politics. He asked them to work for Swaraj by way of non-violent N.C.O. He wanted no change great or small. He wanted neither sword nor councils. They sowed one seed last year and could not hope to reap one maund. Let them sow pure Non-cooperation and they would reap complete Swaraj.

WANTED DEFINITION OF SWARAJ.

Resolutions congratulating Gazi Mustapha Kemal, the Akalis and the imprisoned patriots were passed.

The resolution desiring the definition of the word "Swaraj" by the Gaya Congress was moved by Babu Bhagavan Das and was supported by Dr. Ansari and was carried by an overwhelming majority.

At the second days' sitting Moulvi Syed Nazir Ali moved that the constructive programme be completed early in order to prepare for Civil Disibedience. It was carried unanimously. Another resolution exhorting the Benares Congressmen to capture the Municipality at the forthcoming elections was also passed. The rest of the time was devoted to the discussion of boycott of British goods and Council Entry, but no resolution was passed re. Council Entry.

At the High Court Sessions, Calcutta before Justice Panton, P. E. Daniel was charged on Dec. 12th with murder, culpable homicide and grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon. The prosecution case was that the accused suspected the fidelity of his young wife Grace Daniel and in a fit of rage attacked her with a bayonet which caused her death. The accused pleaded guilty to the minor charge and His Lordship sentenced him to eight years' rigorous imprisonment.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, December 13, 1922.

THE OLD DIPLOMACY.

Will the Lausanne Conference succeed in settling the Turkish Question? That remains to be seen. But if a settlement were reached upon the lines proposed by the inviting Powers, it could not be regarded as a lasting settlement. For if the Conference has proved anything it has proved this: that Russia is a very serious factor in the situation. It was in our opinion a capital mistake of the Allies to deny to Russia full and equal participation in the work of the Conference. It is true that the question of the Straits alone may be said directly to concern her; but she is the one European ally of Turkey and, as such, she should have been invited, if only to avoid the appearance of a united Europe against Turkey and of Christendom against Islam, the very appearance which Lord Curzon's fetish of a "united front" creates. Not that we object to unanimity among the Allies but, being concerned for a reconciliation between Europe and Islam, we are sorry that they should appear unanimous *against* Turkey, and should characterise the perfectly legitimate demands of Ismet Pasha for his country as *intransigeance*. Signor Mussolini, Italy's new dictator, a man of positive ideas and void of prejudice, sees this clearly and is not at all inclined to fall in with every proposal of the master of diplomatic routine. In fact, it seems to us that the hope of a lasting settlement in the Near East lies not with the conveners of the Lausanne Conference who perform the dull and pompous though occasionally stately measures of the old diplomacy like a minuet; but with the men who have declared war on the old diplomacy—men like Mussolini, Chicherin and the American "observer" at Lausanne. The "united front" of the Allies, thin and transparent though it be, has been sufficient to rouse the suspicions of Russia and America, and to irritate the honest mind of Mussolini. Not that Russia and America think alike upon the Turkish Question but that both are utterly disgusted with the aims and methods of the old diplomacy, which Lord Curzon so fastidiously represents.

There is a tendency to treat the Turkish terms as a maximum demand. Those terms have never varied. They were formulated at a moment when the Turkish nation seemed completely crushed and they have not been augmented in the hour of victory. They amount simply to a claim that Turkey should be treated as a nation having a right to sovereign independence in its own territories, free from foreign servitudes and interference. The "united front" of the Allies represents their reluctance to abolish a state of things which has proved profitable to them in the past. They forget that it has also proved a cause of war. The territorial demands of Turkey are the least that Europe must concede if peace with Asia is an object with the Conference. They represent only, after all, the European territories left to Turkey after the grave injustice done her in the Balkan War. If Europe's aim was the contentment of the populations, she would go much further, restoring Turkish rule in Western Thrace, and much of Macedonia and Albania; returning practically to the Berlin Treaty boundaries which were ethnically just. It is a mistake to suppose that Turkish rule is unpopular as compared with Greek rule. If anybody doubts the justice of that statement, let him compare the reluctance of the Ottoman Greeks to be transferred to the Hellenic Kingdom, under the scheme for the exchange of populations, with the readiness of the Muslims in Greek territory to be so transferred. Russia knows the truth in this connection, for Czarist Russia had experienced the difficulty of stirring up the Turkish Christian subjects to rebel. But America does no yet know the truth, though Admirals Bristol and Chester and the newspaper correspondents, who have been in Turkey since the Armistice, are doing their best to enlighten her. American public opinion has been gulled by Greek and Armenian propagandists working on the Churches who represent the Christians of the East as perfect lambs. Most of the funds for the Armenian murder societies were collected in the United States on altogether false pretences. If Americans could be once convinced that they have been the dupes of lying propaganda the cause of Turkey would in truth be won, for America has economic command of Europe for the present. Muslims, as our Paris correspondent, Felix Valyi, has pointed out repeatedly, ought to concentrate on the task of enlightening American public opinion in these matters if they wish to do the greatest service possible to Islam, and to consolidate the victories of Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

It is Russia and America, rather than the inviting Powers, which seem to us to be in command at Lausanne. Either of the two is able to invalidate the decisions of the Conference which cannot be said of any of the "participating" Powers. It is conceivable that a settlement may be reached upon the question of the Straits accepting Russia's formula and yet conciliating America by some international control of the waterway. But it is not conceivable, by us at any rate, that a settlement can be reached on the questions of the capitulations and the safeguards for minorities, on which America and Russia are at variance. The idea of the vilayet of Mosul, which belongs to Turkey, being granted to England by France in return for the Ruhr Valley, which belongs to Germany, is an insult not to Turkey only but to all Asia, and abhorrent both to Russia and America, the real arbiters. Yet that is Lord Curzon's notion of a settlement. It is the wicked old diplomacy. Russia and America lift their axes to destroy it; the peoples of the world cry shame, and yet Lord Curzon still leads on the minuet.

PROTECTION TO INDIAN PRINCES.

One wonders whether the Indian Princes, or at least such of them as approved of special protection being afforded them by the Government of India against the attacks of "agitators" in British India, will not ultimately repent of their hasty step and cry "save us from our friends and protectors!" What will be the position of the Chiefs in a trial under the Princes' Protection Act? Let us suppose a newspaper strongly criticises the affairs of an Indian State and proceeds to cite certain acts of maladministration by the ruler or his dewan. On the application of the State, a prosecution under the new Act is launched in India. Suppose the newspaper pleads justification and is prepared to prove the truth of the allegations made. Will the State concerned relish the idea of its internal affairs being subjected to the scrutiny of a British Indian law court and will it be prepared to defend itself in this court? The "Modern Review" asks: "Will not such prosecutions reduce Indian Princes to the level of British subjects? For *in reality* the parties in such cases will be an Indian potentate and a British subject, and the judge will be an officer who is a British servant. So a sovereign prince, and ally of the British Government will *in effect* have to sue for protection and justice before a servant of his ally, the British Government."

Notes of the Day

The Capitalist Press.

"Truth" writes:—"Everybody knows that the capitalist Press is a very wicked institution, but the eagle eye of the Labour Research Department has now discovered the trail of the serpent over enterprises in which it has hitherto been concealed. There are some astonishing revelations in the book just issued. Look at the doings of those terrible fellows the Berry brothers. Early in the year the public learned that these newspaper magnates had secured control of Weldon's, Limited, the publishers of popular periodicals on the fashions and dress-making. How many of us perceived the true inwardness of this transaction? For my own part, I confess that I regarded it as a straightforward business deal untainted by any sinister motive. It seems that I was wrong. The Labour Researchers have opened my eyes. Listen to this:—

. . . But obviously the Berrys were not looking for direct profits on this transaction. Whence, then, this interest in fashion papers? *W. E. Berry's recent association with the cotton trade perhaps provides the explanation.*

Sir William Berry is associated with the trade through his directorships of one or two cotton-mill companies. Hence his desire to get hold of the Weldon publications. The cunning of these capitalists!"

A Striking Example.

The journal proceeds:—"A still more striking example of the machinations of the Berry group was furnished by their acquisition of the business of Cassell and Co. Cassell's are not only publishers, but printers, too, and the Labour Researchers have come across an advertisement from which it seems that they undertake the printing of company reports, balance-sheets, etc. The Berrys are directors of over sixty companies. Obviously, therefore, it was with a view to the placing of the printing reports and balance-sheets of those companies that they invested several hundred thousand pounds in Cassell and Co.—this, too, in spite of the fact that they already owned other printing businesses! It is disappointing to find that the Labour Researchers do not give any explanation of the same group's deal with Kelly's Directories, Limited. Surely there must be something behind it. Perhaps the Berrys, being directors of colliery companies, bought up Kelly's business as a means of getting the names and addresses of coal merchants! You really never can tell what tricks these capitalists may be up to."

Mr. C. R. Das.

It is announced that a new Bengalee daily newspaper is about to be launched into existence in Calcutta in a few days under the editorship of Mr. C. R. Das. Though there is no dearth of vernacular dailies in Calcutta, the advent of a new journal, which is to be edited by so distinguished a leader and litterateur as Mr. Das, is bound to be hailed enthusiastically. Mr. Das possesses the gift of eloquence of both the written and spoken word. His writings will capture the imagination and fire the heart of Bengal, as those of few living contemporary journalists in Bengal do at present.

Apt Pupils.

The Ministers are proving to be apt pupils in the hands of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy, copying the manners and airs of the latter in quite delightful ways. One has only to note the replies given by them to interpellations in Council, to realise how soon and effectively they have succeeded in mastering an art in which only a sundried bureaucrat was adept. Even a Raja, born and bred to more gracious ways, becomes metamorphosed into a stiff-necked automaton when once he enters the charmed circle of the elect of the official world. The other day the Raja of Mahmudabad, who is the Home Member in the United Provinces Government, was interpellated on the subject of the grant of arms licenses. When the Committee appointed to consider the revision of the Arms Rules was engaged in its labours, official witnesses were emphatic in their assertion that political considerations rarely entered into the granting of the arms licenses. But when the attention of the Raja Saheb was drawn to the fact that when a certain gentleman of Etawah applied for a license for a gun, the District Magistrate had required of the applicant to give an undertaking to be loyal to Government, the reply of the Raja Saheb was that the District Magistrate's action was "in conformity with the rules." Pressed to point out the "Rules," the Raja was unable to do so and after shifting from one lame justification to another, the only excuse he could find for the magistrate, was that the refusal to grant the license except on the above stated condition was fully within the latter's "discretion." If everything is to be left to the "discretion" of officials, why are the Arms Rules at all necessary? Is not "discretion" synonymous with "sweet will and pleasure" in the dictionary of officialdom?

A Useful Debate.

It was a very useful debate that took place in the Municipal Corporation on Monday and representatives of the Nationalist Party spent nearly two hours in bringing home to the Commissioner that they at least will not allow the people's money to be wasted by the executive. The Municipal Auditors' letters make very instructive reading and should open the eyes of the public to a real danger. Considerable sums of public money were spent without any sort of proper check, though the public were assured every now and then that the Municipal administration was being run on the very best possible lines. Radical changes are required in the constitution of the Standing Committee which, at present, more often than not merely records the will of the Commissioner. The present body is on its last legs, but the fact must be put on record that it has failed to do its duty to the rate-payers of Bombay. All that the Chairman of that Committee could say was that matters were being investigated and individual members began to "blow their own trumpets." Some members of the Corporation, however, spoke disparagingly of the Nationalist Party because they had the temerity to say that there was something rotten in the Municipal administration. We hope the electors will note all this when giving their votes and will send only such men to the Corporation as will truly represent and safeguard their interests.

The Corporation and the Press.

The Corporation has been trying various ways of arranging seats, in view of the large number of new members who will come in after the next election. On Monday last the seats were arranged in a semi-circle in four rows, with the President and his two officers in the centre on a raised dais. This is a good arrangement so far as it goes and will comfortably accommodate the additional members. The Press representatives are, however, placed at a disadvantage as they are unable either to see or properly hear the members who sit at extreme ends. This will not be to the good of the public. The defect, however, can easily be remedied by raising the level of whole floor of the Corporation on which the members' seats are arranged. It is essential that the Press should be properly accommodated in the more or less democratic Corporation, as the new one is going to be. In this connection, we cannot help saying that there is a false impression abroad that the place of the Press should be in the back-ground, as in the Legislative Council, where the Press representatives are placed at a great disadvantage. But, perhaps, the seats are so arranged there in order that they should see little and hear less of what takes place in that Assembly.

The World's Sugar.

In view of the growing importance of sugar in the imports schedule of India's foreign trade, as well as the obvious determination in this country to afford substantial protection to domestic sugar production, the following information should prove interesting. Estimates of the sugar crops of the world for 1922-23 give a preliminary total of 17,824,000 tons, as compared to an outturn of 17,461,668 tons in 1921-22. The excess of 362,332 tons is not expected materially to affect the price level, as there is a very small carry-over, and the consumption in the world is estimated at 17,824,000 tons. Of the total sugar production cane-crop contributes 12,449,000 tons, and beet sugar is estimated to yield another 5,376,000 tons, the latter being almost entirely responsible for the present year's excess supply over 1921-22. The "Statist," however, says: "Between 1919-20 and 1922-23, European beet sugar production has decreased by 69 p. c. In the circumstances, the world's requirements will, for a considerable time, have to be satisfied by the cane-producing countries. This position carries a certain element of danger as it has been stated that the territorial limit to the expansion of cane-sugar production has been reached." But we doubt if the possibilities of India for sugar production have been sufficiently exploited as yet to warrant such a pessimistic outlook.

Lokamanya Rashtriya Kanyashala.

The national movement has given birth to more than one educational institution of outstanding merit in this city, but we look upon the Lokamanya Rashtriya Kanyashala, the National Girls' High School, opened by Mahatma Gandhi last year and at present housed in an unpretentious building in Khetwadi, as second to none in the promise it holds out of lasting good. We publish elsewhere an appeal to the public issued on its behalf. The Kanyashala, under the principalship of Miss Krishnabai Tulaskar, has amply fulfilled the hopes raised when it was launched into existence and within the brief space of a year has won the confidence of the public in a remarkable manner. Only want of a spacious building of its own and an adequate endowment fund stand in the way of its rapid expansion, for which there is practically limitless scope in a city like Bombay. Schools of this type ought to be dotted in the city and the country, but till that hope is realised the public ought to extend the fullest measure of help and sympathy to this institution. The curriculum devised for the pupils of this school is admirably suited to the needs of Indian girls and is calculated to make them useful members of society and patriotic daughters of India. Simplicity and love of country are the two most prominent virtues inculcated and the very atmosphere of the school is surcharged with them. We earnestly trust that the financial help for which the Kanyashala is appealing will be extended to it in a generous measure by all who have the cause of national education at heart. Four lakhs which the Kanyashala is appealing for is not a very great sum and any four of Bombay's patriotic merchant princes can well subscribe the amount among themselves, if they are so minded, and earn the gratitude of the future mothers of the nation.

Poona Camp School.

The laying of the foundation-stone of the new extension of the Poona Camp Education Society's High School was performed on Monday at the hands of Lt.-General Sir S. H. Climo. Lt.-General Climo has been taking keen interest in the working of this Society. It was through his recommendation that the Society secured the handsome donations of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 for two years successively from the Western India Turf Club. The Society conducts at present one high school, two Marathi and Gujarati primary schools and one Gujarati girls' school. The Society has a well-built building of its own, but it fails to accommodate the increasing number of boys, which has gone up to 800. The majority of the students come from poverty-stricken backward and depressed classes. An institution like this working specially for the uplifting of the backward classes, deserves the heartiest support of the public and we trust the funds needed for the extension of the schools of the Society will be subscribed early by all who have the welfare of these classes at heart.

INDIA AND IRELAND.

"THE WAR OF REPRISALS."

(BY AN IRISHMAN.)

Revolt or rebellion, call which name you will, is never entered into light-heartedly. It is a direct challenge to the existing Government on the grounds of illegality or tyranny or both. Even in self-governing countries revolts or rebellions are by no means uncommon. The history of every country will provide hundreds of examples. The struggle which went on in England from the granting of the Magna Charta to the execution of Charles I, and from the return of the Stuart dynasty to the bloodless revolution of 1688 is nothing but a long series of revolts. At the present day revolt is reduced to a fine art and is countered by a change of parties, which to all practical intents and purposes is a change of Government, and is actually so called. In subject or governed countries revolts are by no means so common, for the simple reason that the primary care of the governing race is to see that all means of revolt was taken away from the governed. Accordingly a revolt in a subject country when it actually does occur in the face of many obstacles and difficulties, is proof undeniable that here is something radically wrong with the powers that be. It would have been just as easy to retard the awakening of India and Ireland as to keep back the tide with a pitch-fork. The awakening in either case was inevitable, it was greatly accelerated by the temporary change of ideas and ideals that were apparently brought into existence by the sudden upheaval and world-wide conflagration, which startled the world in the autumn of 1914. That the change of ideas and ideals was only temporary in the case of England is evidenced by the fact that immediately on conclusion of the Great War, the fundamental principle, namely, the self-determination of nationalities, which was supposed to be the determining factor why Great Britain threw in her lot with France, was quietly and unobtrusively forgotten. The nationalities of Belgium and Poland and their territorial rights were to be preserved because they would naturally act as buffer States, and materially hamper a formidable recrudescence of power on the part of Russia and Germany. The Indian and the Irish were not to be free because they were British. The revolt both in India and Ireland was an indignant repudiation of this preposterous claims.

A Moral Victory.

The crushing of an armed revolt on the part of a subject race is comparatively an easy matter, especially when the Governing race has at its disposal a preponderating supply of men and munitions. The crushing of the spirit of a nation once aroused is impossible. Discontent always breeds revolt, and the crushing of the revolt by armed means is of no earthly use, unless the causes of discontent are found out by careful investigation and enquiry and then completely removed. There is also a further consideration to be taken into account, namely, the method and means to be adopted on the actual crushing of the revolt. Cold-blooded massacres, unnecessarily large numbers of executions and deportations, will leave behind such embittered and envenomed feelings that the last stage will be worse than the first. The Jamieson Raid and the South African War were handled with the broadest spirit of true statesmanship with the result that to-day South Africa is a contented and powerful element in the British Commonwealth of Nations. On the other hand, it will take centuries to allay the bitter and resentful feelings aroused by the memory of Jallianwalla Bagh in India and the Black and Tans in Ireland. In India the first actual step in the revolt was the inauguration of Satyagraha as a protest against the Rowlatt Act. This indirectly led to the outbreak in the Punjab. The crushing of the so-called revolt or the war of reprisals which took place immediately after is too fresh in the memory of all to be dilated on here. The reply to the non-cooperation movement was the gagging of the Press, the breaking up of the Volunteer organisations, and the imprisonment of the leaders. These are merely bald facts and general outlines, but the details of the campaign of coercion and repression were published in the daily Press. In Ireland the complete rout of the Sinn Feiners was in reality the greatest moral victory of modern times. Within the short space of a year the whole of Nationalist Ireland were either Sinn Feiners or openly sympathised with Sinn Fein. The two main causes which brought about this change were, firstly, the unnecessarily harsh and procrastinated methods adopted to mete out a so-called justice to the rebels, and

(Continued on page 9.)

ALLIED PREMIERS' CONFERENCE.

PROVES ABORTIVE

CONVERSATIONS TO CONTINUE IN PARIS.

DELHI, Dec. 12.

To-day's session of the Conference of the Allied Premiers on the problems of the reparations and inter-Allied indebtedness was delayed to enable the British Prime Minister to meet his ministerial colleagues and at this morning's meeting of the Cabinet the progress made in the conversations up to the present was reviewed. As already indicated the Allied Ministers discussed on Saturday and Sunday, the question of moratorium and heard the definite proposals, advanced by M. Poincare involving coercive measures. Sgr. Mussolini's proposals were also unfolded. The belated German proposals having been examined and found unsatisfactory. Mr. Bonar Law tentatively made a suggestion which proved unacceptable to M. Poincare and it was at this point that Mr. Bonar Law considered it necessary to consult the Cabinet before proceeding further.

DISCARDING BALFOUR NOTE.

The newspapers report that the British Premier's plan involved in effect the setting aside of the Balfour Note. It is stated that the Prime Minister expressed willingness provided it would form a part of the general and practical settlement of the reparations question to accept German "bonds" to meet the debt owed by France and Italy to Great Britain leaving only a portion of the debt to be paid direct by the debtor countries as a kind of symbol of interdependence of the British debt to America with France's debt to Britain. It will be remembered that the amount of reparations due from Germany was fixed at 132 milliard gold marks and Germany was to issue (a) "Bonds" to the value of 12 milliards gold marks; (b) "Bonds" to the value of 38 milliards and (c) "Bonds" to the value of 82 milliards. Of these only (a) and (b) "Bonds" were to have immediate discount value and (c) "Bonds" have never been issued. "It is hardly humanly likely" says the "Evening Standard" "that these (c) "Bonds" will not be worth the paper on which they are not yet written. The British Prime Minister's offer is therefore a very generous one. It means firstly that Britain would forego a major part of France's debt to her because she would be prepared to take in exchange for it something which is intangible and in fact worthless. It means secondly that after the French and Belgian reparations had been received Britain would remain nominally at any rate Germany's sole creditor in respect of the reparations and there would be no need to hold any further meetings of Premiers about the balance of the reparations debt."

NO DEFINITE CONCLUSION.

This according to the newspapers was the situation as it appeared when late this afternoon conversations between the Allied Premiers were resumed. It proved to be the last of the present series of meetings and lasted about two hours. At its conclusion the following communique was issued: "The Allied Prime Ministers have carefully examined the present position of the reparations problem as well as the cognate question of inter-Allied European debts. The plan for interim arrangement in regard to the reparations submitted by the German Chancellor was also considered but was unanimously found to be unsatisfactory. It has not been possible in the time available for the Allied Prime Ministers to arrive at a definite conclusion on the momentous issues involved. In the circumstances it was decided to continue conversations between the Allied Prime Ministers in Paris on January 2nd so as to allow of a plenary conference being assembled immediately afterwards in order to arrive before January 15th, at a definite decision on the whole of the questions discussed in London."—(B. O. W.)

ALLIES AGREE TO DIFFER.

FRENCH ATTITUDE—THE STUMBLING BLOCK.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The only point on which the Premiers' conference agreed was the rejection of the German proposals. French insistence on the occupation of the Ruhr valley was the stumbling block on which the Allies agreed to differ. Nevertheless, there is no disposition to regard the discussions as abortive. The delegates themselves insist that no rupture has occurred and the outstanding fact is that the Entente has been preserved at any rate over Christmas, which has caused considerable relief. Authoritative political circles emphasise the atmosphere of good will surrounding the discussion and it is hoped that during the adjournment of the Premiers' conference, the Lausanne conference may achieve substantial results, which will favourably react on other negotiations.

BRUSSELS CONFERENCE POSTPONED

The reparations conference at Brussels fixed for this week-end at which Germans were to be present will not occur now, at least before the New Year. Mr. Bonar Law will probably make a statement in the House of Commons either to-day or to-morrow and it is almost certain there will be discussion on the second reading of the Appropriation Bill. French circles declare the conference has led to one important result namely, recognition that the problem of Reparations and

(Continued on page 8.)

"FUTILITY OF CONFERENCES."

CONDEMNATION BY THE POPE.

CREATION OF NEW CARDINALS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Rome.—The Pope held the first secret consistory to-day for the creation of new Cardinals. Four new Italian Cardinals include Papal nuncios at Lisbon and Washington. Four non-Italians include the Archbishop of Rennes and Father Ehrle, German ex-horarian of the Vatican.

The Pope in his allocution referring to the forthcoming Brussels Conference said that such conferences were useless and likely to be an occasion of bitter and dangerous disappointments unless the Governments decided to temper justice with charity.—Reuter.

COLOURED SEAMEN IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy who drew attention to he undesirable effects of the presence of a great number of coloured seamen at Hull and other ports Sir Philip Lloyd Greame said that measures taken afer the Armistice to induce unemployed colour seafarers to return to their native lands had been only partly successful and were expensive. They had had to be discontinued. He pointed out that many were British subjects. The Home Office had taken special steps to prevent entry of non-British coloured sailors.

Replying to Mr. Gilbert, Lord Winterton stated that he had recently inspected the accommodation of Lascar seamen in London docks and concluded there was room for improvement in certain cases. Lord Peel and he were discussing the matter and he had taken up with the Board of Trade the question of action in connection with the subject. Commander Kenworthy suggested that the Government of India should take steps to prevent crews being shipped on vessels that would be paid off at home. Lord Winterton replied that Lord Peel and he were discussion the whole matter.—Reuter.

AN AGRICULTURAL TRIBUNAL.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

In the House of Commons the Premier stated that after consultation with the late Premier he had decided to establish a tribunal of investigation consisting of three prominent economists regarding restoration of agriculture and for the purpose of studying in connection with this subject the methods adopted in the Dominions and other countries during the past half century.—Reuter.

MESOPOTAMIA.

THE TREATY WITH NEJD.

In the course of last spring the Wahabi warriors of Nejd threatened by their raids the neighbourhood of the sanctuaries of Kerbela and Nejef, to the South East of Baghdad, and The Mesopotamian Government being uneasy, entered into pourparler with Nejd through the intermediary of the British High Commissioner, Sir Percy Cox and eventually concluded the treaty of which the text is given below:

Clause 1 The Arab tribes Munfik Az-Zafir and Al Imarat belonging to Mesopotamia and the two contracting Governments undertake to oppose the depredations of nomads of the one against the other. In case of such depredation the two Governments careful of their good relations, shall agree as to the repressive measures to be taken jointly.

Clause 2 To put an end to disputes the two Governments agree to consider the tribes of Munfik, Az-Zafir and Al Imarat as belonging to Mesopotamia and the Shammar tribes as belonging to Nejd. As for land and wells, those which from far distant times have been held in the Mesopotamian tribes shall remain in their possession, and the same for those of the tribes of Nejd. The definite assignment of wells shall be the work of a commission composed of two representatives of the respective Goverments under the presidency of a British official nominated by the High Commissioner. This Commission will have to pronounce on the delimitation of the two countries, of which the Governments shall abide by the decision taken.

Clause 3 By virtue of clause 5 of the treaty concluded between England and Nejd the two contracting governments declare commercial traffic between native merchants free.

Clause 4 Natural and manufactured products imported into Mesopotamia, as well as exported therefrom will have applied to them in respect of customs duty, the rule of the most favoured nation.

Clause 5 The two Governments are at liberty to raise the customs duties and to establish internal taxes which do not exist at present, on condition that such fiscal measures shall be the same as in the case of the most favoured nation and that the laws made with that object shall be communicated mutually by the contracting parties.

Clause 6 The subjects of the two Governments shall have mutually the right to trade and travel in their respective countries on condition that they are provided with passports for which the rules shall be communicated by each Government to the other.

Clause 7 "Nomadic" tribes come under the laws of the country in which they happen to be.

Clause 8 If (which God forbid!) war should break out between one of the contracting Governments and England, the present treaty shall be considered null and void.

JEWS HONOUR ISMET.

MODERATION OF TURKISH DEMANDS.

ISMET ON INTERNATIONAL GOOD-WILL

JEWISH TRIBUTE TO TURKEY'S RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE.

(From Our Special Correspondent At The Peace Conference)

LAUSANNE, Dec. 11, 6-30 p.m.

The Sephardim community of Jews expelled from Spain in A.D. 1506 and from Portugal in 1492 yesterday at Geneva gave dinner in honour of Ismet Pasha and the Turkish delegation. Gunzburger, the Chief Rabbi of Geneva, spoke of the admirable work accomplished by the Turks upon behalf of the Jews. The Jews do not forget the generous hospitality offered to them in the darkest hours of their history when they found themselves cast out from countries where they had been born and bred and which they loved so well that they carried with them into exile, with the tombs of their parents, a little of their native soil. Then they received from the Sultan a comfortable welcome and a shelter from the fear of Western massacres. Turkey gave, it is a unique fact, not ouly refuge but national autonomy, official representation with the Government, and freedom of worship and education.

Five centuries have passed in a peace to be desired by millions of their co-religionists who still in our days are persecuted the victims of prejudices cunningly kept alive and exploited.

"RIGHT ABOVE MIGHT."

Ismet spoke afterwards, not vehemently, but in clear and precise terms. He paid homage to Switzerland of which the motto is "Right Above Might," and to the Jews who rightly consider Turkey as their country. Then, speaking of the Conference of Lauanne he touched upon the question of the Capitulations. "Hitherto our efforts have not given tangible results. We came animated with the best of good will and I think that I have given at Lausanne sufficient proof of a spirit of conciliation. Our demands are the same to-day as yesterday. They were fixed in the darkest days of our struggle. We assure to foreigners in Turkey a life as peaceful and secure as anywhere else." ought that to hinder us from being as independent and as much masters as other nations in their homelands? It is on this consideration that our point of view with regard to the capitulations is based. We have agreed to disarm and open the Straits to the free passage of the world's shipping; can that sacrifice be regarded as consent to leave Constantinople open to attack? We demand the land which belongs to our nation; we do not wish for territory outside the national patrimony even if they were given to us. We wish for a just repartition of the debts of the Ottoman Empire between all the countries which have inherited its territories. What we ask is the indispensible minimum to assure independent life When we undertook the struggle for our liberation when we were much more feeble and devoid of means than now. Whatever may be the present and future political combinations, we feel ourselves stronger than ever after having passed by Mudros and Mudania on our way to Lausanne.

The first and last cause of our strength is that right is on our side. We hope that the great Powers will understand the moderation, justice and legality of our demands. The echoes of the Conference which have reached, you prove that during the deliberations we have used no word which could be construed as the challenge of a conqueror. If in spite of our conciliatory attitude peace is not made, the conscience of all nations will understand that the wrong comes not from us. Good-will on one side being not enough to avert a catastrophe I wish to God that goodwill may be general and efficacious."

After Ismet, M. Gignouse, Councillor of State, Geneva said that the Swiss people are following the work of the Conference with great interest and pray that its labours may result in definete gain.

Last, Prof. Pittard of Geneva University said: "I am convinced that the Swiss people who have for centuries fought for their liberty understand your Excellency who will find among us men compassionate to all your sufferings and longing for a just and honourable peace. Justice will certainly one day be done to you."

A MANOEUVRE.

ARMENIAN PATRIARCH AS A PAWN.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference)

LAUSANNE, Dec. 11, 6 p.m.

I learn from a well-informed source that the Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople asks for the protection of England through the British High Commissioner who replied that in view of the political situation and in order not to influence the pourparlers at the Conference, he had better apply to the representative of the United States. I think this is part of a manoeuvre of which the aim is to induce the direct intervention of America in the Armenian question.

LAUSANNE CONFERENCE.

MIDDLE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Lausanne.—The Presence of the Middle Eastern officials of the British Foreign Office and the representatives of Kings Feisul and Hussein lends colour to the belief that the Middle Eastern questions are about to be considered.—Reuter.

PROGRESS AT LAUSANNE.

CURZON'S CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE.

DELHI, Dec. 11.

As a result of the proceedings of the past week at the Lausanne Conference a distinct progress is reported. In regard to the question of the freedom of the Straits, the Allies demonstrated their good faith towards Turkey by conceding to some of Ismet Pasha's suggestions which were admitted to be reasonable. These concessions were intended to remove the Turkish misgivings about Constantinople being left defenceless and provided for some restricted measures of defence which should be discussed by the Allied and Turkish experts.

The Press correspondents express the opinion that at least a basis of mutual understanding has been reached, and in this connection they pay a tribute to the conciliatory attitude of Lord Curzon. At the same time it is realised that some difficulties are still to be overcome by the Conference. An instance of these is provided by the discussions yesterday in the Sub-Commission's dealing with the distribution of the Ottoman public debt and foreign financial establishments in Turkey. These discussions made little progress. The newspaper correspondents state with satisfaction that Lord Curzon firmly insisted on the pretension of M. Chicherin that the Russian Delegation should be consulted on every matter affecting Turkey's position whether military or naval, the acceptance of which would have meant the intrusion of Russia in every sub-committee or expert meeting.—(B.O.W.).

"DUEL BETWEEN BRITAIN AND RUSSIA"

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Paris.—Interviewed by a representative of the newspaper "Humanite" at Lausanne, M. Chicherin declared that Russia would not sign an agreement opening the Black Sea to war fleets and violating the sovereignty of Turkey. Clearly, Britain aimed at separating Turkey from Russia, but this was an illusion. The Conference had assumed the character of a duel between Britain and Russia. The policy of Britain with regard to the Straits, coincided with the recrudescence of British activity in North Persia, where the presence of oil explained this policy. The absence of Russia's signature from the peace treaty would mean the the Allies' success was illusory and would soon fail.—Reuter.

MOSUL.

RIVAL CLAIMS OF IRAK AND TURKEY.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Lausanne.—Jafar Pasha, an Iraq representative, in the course of an interview with Reuter, detailed a private conversation he had with the Turkish Delegation regarding Mosul. Jafar Pasha, throughout, demanded the retention of Mosul on the ground that the population there was prediminantly Arab. On the contrary, the Turks, contended, the vilayet was mostly inhabited by Kurds and Turks. Moreover, the Turks must have Mosul from the geographical and strategic points of view, to which Jafar Pasha laughingly rejoined that Emir Feisul had no intention of invading Anatolia.—Reuter.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company has declared a dividend of twenty per cent. Presiding at the general meeting Sir Charles Greenway predicted that the output of refined oil from Persia was likely to be nearly doubled within the next eighteen months. He referred to the anti-British propaganda, which he believed came largely from Bolshevik sources which had been carried on in Northern Persia. He did not believe it had responsible Persian support because, he thought all well informed Persians recognised that British support before and since the war was the only thing which had preserved Persia's independence.—Reuter.

CERTIFIED KHADDAR.

Mr. G. Harisarvothamarao, President, Anantpur District Congress Committee, wires from Tadpatri, under date December 12th:

Mr. K. Sreenivasa Charlu, District Congress Secretary, with varieties of certified khaddar, manufactured by several manufacturers in the district, arrives at Bombay en route to Gaya on Thursday morning and puts up at the Empire Hindu Hotel. The public, desiring to have information, may see him at the above Hotel between 7 and 10 a.m. and 7 to 9 p.m. and at Seth Lakhmidas Shrikant's Khadi Shop at Sandhurst Road, till Friday evening only.

GREEK DEBACLE

DID LL. G. COUNSEL WITHDRAWAL?

BONAR LAW'S REPLY TO BIRKENHEAD.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The allegation that Lord Curzon did not acquaint his colleagues with the plight of the Greek army before the debacle in Asia Minor was disposed of in the House of Commons to-day when Mr. Bonar Law stated in reply to the question that M. Gounaris' Note of February 15th. declaring that Greece was unable to hold out in Asia Minor unless Britain immediately assisted her, and Lord Curzon's reply of March 6th. were both circulated to the members of the Cabinet. As far as Mr. Bonar Law knew the Cabinet did not discuss the matter

LL. G. WAS ILL AT THE TIME!

Mr. Lloyd George unreservedly accepted Mr. Bonar Law's statement and explained that he was ill at the time of the circulation of the papers and did not see them. He stated that Lord Curzon and he saw M. Gounaris on January 12th. and told him that there would be no peace unless the Greeks retired from Smyrna. He strongly urged M. Gounaris to place himself entirely in Lord Curzon's hands. Mr. Gounaris promised to do so and afterwards corresponded with Lord Curzon.—Reuter.

BIRKENHEAD NEVER SAW THEM!

LONDON, Dec. 11.

In the House of Lords Lord Birkenhead said he unreservedly accepted the statement of Lord Salisbury that Lord Curzon and M Gounaris' documents had been circulated to the Cabinet Ministers. The circulation occurred when he had an eye trouble and was unable to read all the documents that he should have read but he and most of his colleagues never saw these documents.—Reuter.

CAPITAL SHIPS.

DELHI, Dec. 12.

Mr. Bonar Law stated in the House of Commons that Government had decided to lay down two capital ships. This he pointed out was allowed under the Washington Treaty. The matter had been decided by the House of Commons and the last Government and the present Government had reconsidered and had come to the conclusion that they had no option in the matter. These two ships must be laid down by December 31st and it was not possible to delay the matter.—(B. O. W.).

VACANCIES IN CIVIL SERVICE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S EXAMPLE COMMENDED.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

In the House of Commons Lt.-Col. Assheton Pownall drew the attention to the action of the Government of India in offering vacancies in the Civil Service to the surplus officers of the Indian Army and suggested that a similar action be taken in regard to the home Civil Service, and army and navy officers forced to leave the Services.

Mr. Baldwin replied that he was afraid that in view of the reductions being made in the staff of the home Service it was impossible to adopt the suggestion.—Reuter.

FIRST MEETING OF IRISH SENATE.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Irish Senate met for the first time to-day when forty-five out of the sixty members took the oath. Amongst many striking figures present were the octogenarian Doctor Sigerson, Mr. W. B. Yeats, Countess Desarat and three other women Senators.—Reuter.

IRREGULARS TAKE BARRACKS AT CARRICK.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Irregulars in a surprise assault attacked and set fire to the barracks at Carrick-on-Suir. They disarmed and took prisoner the garrison, seized food-stuffs and arms, searched the town and ejected members of the Hibernian Club, which they burned. Two Free State soldiers were killed and four wounded in the street fighing. One girl was dangerously wounded. Two prisoners, formerly Irregular soldiers were removed from the barracks. Large National reinforcements from Clonmel and Waterford subsequently arrived and were billetted in the town.—Reuter.

ILFORD MURDER TRIAL.

TWO PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The two prisoners in the Ilford trial have been sentenced to death.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 6.)

They should declare for the preservation of the Khilafat in the House of Ottoman by popular election in Turkey. They should further welcome any method by calling Turkey bona fide representatives of all the Sunni Muslim communities of the world to assist at the election of the next Khalifa. The provision of temporal powers to carry out the Khilafat would be a comparatively easy matter; but the securing of the necessary opportunity and freedom to exercise the powers of the Office would depend on the Peace treaty and would be attended with many difficulties. Those difficulties would be, however, no greater than had Sultan Mohammed VI remained both the Khalifa, and the Sultan who exercised veto over Turkish freedom.

ANGORA DECISION.

ENGLISH MUSLIMS AND PRO-TURKS' SYMPATHY.

KHILAFAT NOT ENDANGERED

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

A meeting was held at 144 High Holborn London on Saturday November 18th presided over by Mr. B.G. Hornimar. There were present several British Muslims including Sheikh Haroun Mustapha Leon and Madame Mirriam Leon, Mr. A.P. Tully and Madame Safvet Tully, Mrs. Muriel Pickthall and Mr. G. Khizr Tidemore. Among the non-Muslims were Mr. Sh. Saklatvala, M.P., Mr. Arthur Field, Mr. L.R. Witthall (Smyrna), Mr. Clair Price (U.S.A.), Mrs. Rose-Handerson (Canada), Mr. Herbert Bryan Mr. John C. Paget (Albanian Committee) etc. Mr. Field read a paper on the Nationalists of Turkey and the changes in Khilafat, and the following resolution was adopted unanimously.

CONFIDENCE IN ANGORA.

"This meeting supports the National Assembly and Government of Turkey in their resolution to secure the sovereignty of the Turkish representative institutions over all the Civil and Military affairs of the Turkish State, and to remove any form of veto of that sovereignty.

"It has confidence in the resolve of Angora to maintain and defend the Khilafat, and calls upon all supporters of the Khilafat to reject the slanders and libels circulated against the Turkish nationalists."

A letter was read from the Khawajah Kamalud Din, Imam of Woking Mosque, expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting, which was convened by the Anglo-Ottoman Society and attended by members and non-members.

TURKEY AND THE KHALIFA.

The following is a resume of the paper read by Mr. Field:

Mr. Field said that some of the staunchest friends of Turkey had recently been somewhat shaken by the news from that country. One said he disapproved of Angora's high-handed procedure, a reproof that ought to have been directed to the Sultan in the past and the Allies in the present. Another said: "In my opinion the deposition of the Sultan will be a great blow to Islam, since all religions depend for their existence upon the principle of authority. I think that hereditary rulers, if reasonably restricted in their powers, are most efficient of rulers."

REASONABLENESS OF TURKISH NATIONALISTS.

These opinions, however, were exceptional and they could, he believed, be modified by argument. He had tried to prove to his good friends that the Turkish nationalists were quite moderate and reasonable, though determined, in insisting on the sovereignty of the Turkish Assembly over all the civil and military affairs of Turkey. As to the Khilafat, as a result of many conversations with persons learned in Islamic history and tradition he felt empowered to declare that neither Islam nor Khilafat was in any danger from the resolve to remove the Sultan's veto from the sovereign Turkish assembly. Authorities on Muslim history had assured him that even the institution of a republic in Turkey would not prevent the preservation and even the strengthening of Khilafat. When a good friend declared that all religions depended for their existence on authority, it was well to remember that the supreme temporal authority in Islam was held to be essentially that derived from election by the body of Muslims. It was true that the principle became difficult to observe, and finally gave place to the power of conquerers, and to the transference of the office to the strongest persons in Islamiyeh. The power of a great ruler to preserve by his political strength the organisation and championship of Islam had been, indeed had perforce to be, tacitly accepted by Islam. When a holder of the office had in the past lost his political and military power, a newer star in the Islamic firmament had swung into the position. Having proved to Islamiyeh that the new protectors could defend Islam effectively, the Sunni acceptance of their protection by that dynasty was universal, even if not expressed by participation in an election. The Khilafat had therefore remained in the House of Othman through many centuries, tacitly approved by Sunni Muslims.

KHILAFAT NOT HEREDITARY.

Now there was a possibility that it might revert again to the electoral principle. This did not mean that Turkey would agree to its being thrown into a scramble or competition among mandated Emirs and other suggested candidates. Turkish nationalists did not consider that, outside of Turkey. There at present existed a genuinely free Muslim community where a genuinely free election could take place. They not only agreed, but they insisted, that the holder of the office must be of the House of Ottoman, and that the actual occupant of the Khilafat shall be appointed by the free of sovereign Turkish people. To yield up the selection, at the present moment, to a meeting called somewhere in the Muslim world would not be acceptable. Nevertheless, by some process or evolution, the elective principle would return. The Khilafat never was in principle hereditary; it was the guardianship by a particular dynasty or House that had made it appear so. As to the individual occupant of the office, the last Khalifa had neither exercised his functions, nor defended his own country. His submission to the requirements of an alien control had alienated him from his own people, and his acquiscence (to say the least) in the strangulation of parliamentary sovereignty rendered a decisive change imperative. This change the Angora National Assembly and Government was attempting to effect.

The British friends of Turkey, India and Islam must in no uncertain voice declare in favour of the separation of the essential temporal powers of the Khalifa ae Khalifa from the civil and military control of Turkey.

(Continued in column 5.)

LORD CURZON AND ISMET PASHA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the chaos of confused information which reaches us concerning the secret deliberations of the Prime Ministers who met at Lausanne between the 19th and 22nd of November, one fact surprises the attentive newspaper-reader: it is the courteous and prolonged visit which Marquis Curzon of Kedleston, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, paid to General Ismet Pasha, head of the delegation of that very Assembly at Angora which a famous colleague of the noble Marquis called, in an open session of the League of Nations in 1921, a collection of brigands. We are told that Lord Curzon now calls the Turks "our friends." In the kaleidoscope of the world-cinema known as international politics, this psychological transformation of the noble lord seems to me significant, interesting and worthy of the attention of a historian.

The chroniclers retail to us with volubility all the details of the cordial visit, of the profound and calculated courtesy with which Lord Curzon sought to make a good impression on the Turks, wishing to efface the painful memory of the refusal he opposed to Fethy Bey's petitions for an audience in August, 1922. The historian, however, cannot be content with the external details of a ceremony. He must probe into things and determine the motives of the great actors in human politics. From the point of view of such a historian Lord Curzon should be the subject of special study, a study which I hope to carry out some day.

For the moment, I wish only to note and proclaim a truth, infinitely pleasant from the point of view of an observer without malice. When some Englishmen, among them a certain Marmaduke Pickthall, thinker and poet and profound writer, tried to convince the British rulers, on the morrow of the Armistice, of the necessity and practical *utility* of being humane and even kindly to the Turks, of showing consideration for them and of drawing near to Islam by a policy of understanding and conciliation in conformity with the best English traditions, the said Marmaduke Pickthall was treated as a "crank" (excuse me for saying it) by the personages of the Foreign Office steeped in their wisdom drawn from Greek antiquity. For myself, during the ten years or more that I have had the pleasure of knowing you, I have done nothing but preach a return to the Islamic traditions of the policy inaugurated by William Pitt and defined in a masterly manner by Lord Beaconsfield. But neither Marmaduke Pickthall nor the numerous European Orientalists whose competence in such matters is acknowledged, were listened to, till Mustafa Kemal Pasha drove out the Greeks with cannon-balls. On the contrary, we were all proclaimed to be cranks who understood not the supreme interests of humanity and Christendom. That is why I am charmed to see that Lord Curzon, following in the steps of so many eminent English and French statesmen, calls the Turks "our friends." Evidently he has constituted himself a disciple of that terrible Marmaduke Pickthall, since he preaches by example to his colleagues, in his courtesy marked by great finesse, although a little tardy, towards the men from Angora.

Better late than never. I congratulate you on your great moral success and on your new disciples in Oriental policy, for I consider the conversion of Lord Curzon to a wise policy towards Islam as the fruit of your work, perseverance and devotion in the cause of peace between East and West. Happily there was an Englishman of your calibre and moral courage, capable of maintaining the hope that the British Empire would in the long run comprehend the great spiritual problem which has to be solved in the East. I can only recommend Lord Curzon to give ear to you henceforth and to recognise in you the man among the English who sees and *knows* what the problem really is.

I can as yet say nothing as to the intrinsic worth, the practical results and general bearing of Lord Curzon's gracious gesture towards Ismet Pasha. You will be *au courant* of events at Lausanne by telegraph when these lines come into your hands. God grant there may be no deception! I, as a historian, shall be the first to congratulate the noble lord, President of that Primrose League which was founded in memory of Beaconsfield, on a return to the road of Disraelian wisdom. Let us wait! And while waiting let us record, with all the honours due unto his lordship the remarkable, unexpected monumental fact that he was civil to a Turk of Angora on November 21, 1922.—Yours, etc.,

FELIX VALYI.

U. P. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 12.

The following communique is issued:—His Majesty the King Emperor has approved the appointment of the Hon. Mr. S. P. O'Donnel to succeed the Hon. Sir Ludovic Porter, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., O.B.E., as member of the Council of the Governor of the United Provinces. Mr. J. Crerar, C.S.I., C.I.E., will succeed Mr. O'Donnell as Home Secretary on the 18th December. Mr. O'Donnel is proceeding on a short leave before assuming charge.

RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE AT GAYA.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 11.

Under the auspices of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee a big religious Conference will be held at Gaya during the Congress week when the birthday of Guru Gobind Singh will be celebrated there on the 24th December.

Some more Gurdwaras, the S. G. P. C. state, have been handed over to the Gurdwara Committee in Lahore and Amritsar districts.

POWERS OF LOCAL BOARDS.

WHETHER COMPETENT TO LEVY CERTAIN CESSES.

FURTHER DEBATE IN COUNCIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council set to work on Tuesday with the further consideration of Bill No. XVI of 1922, a Bill to amend the law relating to Local Boards with several amendments from different Hon. members to change certain words in some sections but without success. Sardar Khan Bahadur A. M. Dalal (Broach District) had sent a notice to move series of amendments to delete 12 clauses from Chapter V, which dealt with measures of sanitation and penalty on the delinquents, but the President ruled that the amendments being of a negative nature, the Hon. Member can oppose the section but need not formally move himself. The Council therefore had an easy task—in passing over sections after sections without discussion.

The Council then at great length discussed section 75 which dealt with income of the Local Boards. It included, among other things, net proceeds of all public ferries, rents and profits accruing from property managed by the local boards, collection of tolls on roads and bridges, and proceeds of fisheries etc.

Sardar V. N. Mutalik (Deccan Sardars and Inamdars) moved an amendment to add to the above clause the net proceeds of one anna in the rupee of the Abkari revenue and the net proceeds of one anna in the rupee of the Forest Revenue. The president ruled this out of order, as the revenues of the Abkari and the Forest Departments belonged to the Government and were unencroachable by Local Boards.

POWERS TO LEVY CESS.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi (Thana District) appealed to the Minister-in-Charge of the Bill (who was a mouthpiece of the Council) to approach not only the Provincial Government but also the Imperial Government to invest Local Boards with the powers to levy cess on the Abkari, Salt and Forest Departments with at least an anna in the rupee, so that they might be encouraged to carry on the works entrusted to them.

Rao Bahadur S. D. Garud (West Khandesh) said Abkari or Forest cess could be levied like land cess which was collected over and above the land tax.

The Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill replying to various suggestions said it was open to Local Boards to levy cess from those who sold liquor. This followed a lively discussion whether Local Boards could levy cess on Abkari, etc., and it was agreed to postpone further discussion on this section and to take it together with sections 93 and 99 which dealt with taxes and cesses. The President intimidated that in the meantime he would invite opinions of legal advisers on the legality of imposing levy on Abkari etc. by the Local Boards

The Council then discussed section 79 of the Bill which provided that every District Local Board shall assign and cause to be paid out of the District Local Fund to every Municipality and Cantonment Committee within the District a sum equal to two-thirds of the amount of revenue levied from lands within the Municipal District or cantonment.

To this Sardar Khan Bahadur A. M. Dalal (Broach District) moved the following amendment:—

"Every district local board shall assign and cause to be paid out of the district local fund to every village panchayat within the district for which such board has been established a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the revenue described in clauses (b) and (c) of section 75 levied from lands within the village subject to such village panchayat and such amount shall, at the request of the district local board, be ascertained and certified by the Collector."

The amendment having made reference to section 75 which was postponed for consideration, Mr. C. M. Gandhi (Surat City) raised a point of order and it was agreed to postpone consideration till section 75 was passed through.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION.

Owing to legal technicalities, a few sections were passed over for the time being and consideration was given to section 124 which gave powers of inspection and supervision to Commissioners and Collectors.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara District) moved an amendment to the above as follows:—

"The Government shall constitute a standing committee for municipal and local affairs in direct contact with the Minister in charge of Local Self-Government to be drawn largely from the elected members of the Legislative Council. Such committee by itself or by any other person authorized by it in this behalf may."

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar District) supported the amendment, and said Collectors were not now Presidents of the Local Boards as they used to be before, and he apprehended in future Commissioners too would be out of touch with Local Boards. He therefore favoured a Standing Committee for the purpose.

Mr. O. Rothfeld (nominated) said it was beyond the scope of the Bill to appoint a Standing Committee. The Standing Committee would cause a great deal of conflict, and he feared in no part of the civilized world a Standing Committee like that was appointed except perhaps in Russia.

Further discussion was adjourned till today.

KHADUR GURDWARA HANDED OVER TO S. G. P. C.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 12.

The S. G. P. C., state that the management of the Gurdwara of Khadur Sahib has been handed over to them by local Bawas' Committee.

"MESPOT" DISCLOSURES

TAX-COLLECTING BY BOMB.

THE OIL INTEREST.

Sir Percival Phillips writes in the "Daily Mail":—

Tax-collecting by bomb has become almost a matter of routine for the Royal Air Force in Mesopotamia.

It would surprise the British taxpayer to know the extent to which bombing has prevailed in the country districts of the new State of Iraq during the past year in order to bolster up King Feisal's authority.

The conception of a united people cheerfully contributing to the national treasury is far wide of the mark. Taxation is the last thing the Arabs, as a whole, will submit to. Consequently British aeroplanes have been utilised to extract overdue revenue, and in general to impress the Mesopotamians with their responsibility as an independent nation. Of course, innocent people have been killed. That cannot be helped. The subjugation of an unruly village or district involves the punishment of old women as well as recalcitrant head men. Our tax-collectors of the air drop their "eggs" as accurately as possible, but they cannot single out individuals.

I am told that this local bombing has been going on constantly for months past. Recently the Air Force has been engaged in more extensive operations on the fring of Southern Kurdistan, where the tribes have responded to Turkish propaganda and show hostility to British troops. Apart from this border warfare, however, there has been intensive bombing aimed solely at the enforcement of revenue laws.

BRITSIH AIRMEN'S BOMBING RAIDS

The procedure is as follows: A local British adviser writes in to Baghdad to say that So-and-So will not pay his taxes, or that th water supply (a vital thing in this arid country) has been divertad by a certain land owner from his neighbour. The adviser asks that a message be dropped on the erring party, giving him a "first notice" to pay up arrears, or otherwise obey the law by a certain date.

A pilot flies over the designated area and leaves the warning. Nothing happens. The Arab knows when the raid will take place, and makes his arrangements in a leisurely fashion. Thirty-pound bombs fall on or about his possessions in lieu of a "red notice" and the air is full of dust and wreckage.

The Arab sits through it stoically—some distance away. He has become used to bombing and the throb of the engine overhead does not create the panic it did two years ago. He has provided himself with a funk-hole perhaps a mile distant. There he removes his valuables and those of his family who are worthy of being conserved. Cynical gossips in the Baghdad bazaars say that superfluous mothers-in-law are purposely left behind.

When the mud houses have ceased collapsing, and the dust has subsided, the non-taxpayer comes back to count the dead donkeys and ducks and to arrange for the interment of his defunct relatives. It would be incorrect to say the visitation never has any effect. Sometimes it wrings money from him. The strain on family ties is obviousl severe at times. Thus one sheikh, after thorough bombing, wrote to the British adviser (enclosing something on account) saying:

"You have killed one wife and spoiled another, and I do not desire this sort of thing to go on. . . ."

Until now, government by bomb as I have described it has been the only really effective form of authority in many parts of Iraq. It is not universal; in some districts, Amarah (between Basra and Baghdad), for example taxes are now paid fairly promptly, yet it has been necessary to such an extent that people at home are entitled to wonder if the Air Force could not be better employed. . .

The air-mail route between Cairo and Baghdad is partially maintained by the Air Force in Mesopotamia. West of Baghdad, the desert for a distance of 250 miles—halway to Amman in Trans-Jordania—is under the Baghdad headquarters.

A fortnightly service is maintained between Baghdad and Cairo, the machines being sent in pairs in each direction. The entire journey has frequently been done in one day. One staff officer told me that he has breakfasted in Baghdad and had tea in Cairo.

The desert mail service is, in a sense, a "side issue" with the Air Force. Its main duty at present is to hold the restless tribes in check and to do work which should be performed by King Feisal's Government. . .

NEARLY £8,000,000 THIS YEAR.

The political education of Iraq is an undertaking which promises but meagre success in proportion to the amount of money already lavished on it.

The experiment will cost the British Exchequer this year at the very least nearly £8,000,000; perhaps more. Iraq's country bution is a deficit of about £670,000 on two years' independence, and a request for a loan of £1,000,000 a year in order to carry on.

The estemate of this year's expenditure by Great Britain which I have received from the financial secretary to the High Commissioner analyses our Iraq budget as follows:

Cost of High Commissioner and staff ..... (The total cost is £80,000, and Iraq is supposed to pay half.)	£40,000
Repairs and maintenance of Residency and new out-buildings ..... (Of this amount £5,000 will be spent.)	£23,000
Capital expenditure for railways ..... (Spent in England for new equipment.)	£70,000
Deficit on railways (about	£60,000
Total military expenditure on behalf of Iraq ..... (Of this amount £3,500,000 is to be spent in the country.)	£7,372,000
Total	£7,565.000

The actual expenditure will be higher.

The military estimate includes £600,000 for the maintenance of Arab levies which are under British control.

Our return for this outlay is the privilege of "advising" King Feisal's Government how to run the country successfully, and incidentally the safeguarding of such vested interests as the oil monopoly . . .

Oil is undoubtedly the richest asset of Mesopotamia. There are undeveloped fields in the north and on the Persian frontier which are engaging the anxious attentios of private companies.

The Anglo-Persian Company, the most powerful syndicate in the Middle East, is now drilling along the Iraq-Persian frontier, and several wells are already producing.

The main oil supply, however, comes from the Anglo-Persion fields in South-Western Persia, 100 miles and more from Iraq.

You will hear many arguments from the oil interests—and other private corporations tied financially to Iraq—why Great Britain should continue to sink money in Mesopotamia. You are reminded that oil is a "national asset," that the fields, developed and undeveloped, can only be safeguarded by an army of occupation.

Yet oil is more expensive in Mesopotamia than in India. When petrol consumers at Basra complain that they pay London prices, the oil monopoly talks about "world parities."

Eliminate the oil interests and other private enterprises which look to British protection, and you have left a very definite feeling that we should come to Basra and cast off a Baghdad administration which involves us in useless trouble and expense.

THE KHALIFA.

The Sultan of Turkey is, it is announced, to be succeed as Caliph by his cousin, Prince Abdul Medjid.

The Caliph is invested with absolute authority in all matters concerning the religious polity of the Mahomedans, who hold him to be a direct descendant of the Prophet's family.

The new Caliph is considered in Constantinople to be the most popular member of the Royal House of Othman, finding favour as much with the people as with the more intellectual class.

He is 54 years of age and a son of Abdul Aziz, the Sultan who, after paying a short visit to several Western countries in Europe, observed upon his return to Constantisople: "I have nothing to learn from these States."

In appearance the Caliph is short and stout, and his premature baldness is possibly due to the constant wearing of the fez bothindoors and out, as prescribed by the Mussulman religion.

He has a fresh complexion, alert blue eyes, a slightly curved nose, and a display of gold-crowned teeth beneath awhite moustache.

He has never been permitted to leave Turkey, and many years of his life were spent in a palace-prison on the Bosphorous.

His cousin, the notorious Abdul Hamid relegated all possible aspirants to the royal seat to palaces which, although lacking the actual iron bars of a prison, were effectual in restricting the movements of their inmates,

During this period of seclusion the Crown Prince, as he then was, made, among their things, a study of European history. He is a professional Anglophile, and one of his greatest ambitions is one day to visit England.

During the time that Abdul Medjid was kept imprisoned in a small palace on the Bosphorus he sought distraction in art, music, and reading, and was sometimes granted permission to have an artist or musicmaster visit him to guide studies. Since those days painting has been one of Abdul's favourite pursuits.—"Daily Mail."

ALLIED PREMIERS' CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 7.)

settlement of Allied debts are inseparable.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE ADJOURNS.

TO MEET AT PARIS ON JAN. 2ND.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Allied Premiers' Conference has been adjourned to January 2.

TO MEET IN PARIS ON JAN. 2.

The Allied Premiers' Conference, on January 2nd, will be held in Paris. Its break-up in London is due to the British refusal to comply with the French demand for the occupation of the Ruhr in return for granting Germany a short moratorium.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE "IS FINISHED"

LONDON, Dec. 11.

M. Poincare, while returning to his hotel, interviewed by Reuter with regard to the progress of the Conference, said laconically: "It is finished."—Reuter.

GRANT OF MORATORIUM TO GERMANY.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

It is reported in French circles that the Allies will undoubtedly grant the German demand for a moratorium with effect from January 15th, but the occupation of the Ruhr will occur simultaneously as a pledge of Germany's good faith in executing financial reforms.

The French report adds that representatives of the Little Entente will probably attend the next meeting of Premiers as they are interested in matters like the cancellation of inter-Allied debts.—Reuter.

GERMAN REPLY TO ALLIED NOTES.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Berlin.—The German reply to the Ambassadors' Conference Notes of September 29th and November 17th declared that the disarmament of Germany has been completed not only within the limits of the Treaty of Versailles but also in accordance with the London ultimatum. It denies that there has been systematic obstruction by German authorities. It argues that if Germany wishes to settle the reparations problems, she must concentrate on the nation's economic forces and increase production. But this is impossible if she is obliged to destroy material indispensable to agriculture and industry. The German Government is anxious to terminate the octivity of the Allied military commission of control and is therefore ready to display conciliatoriness regarding military questions and considers that Allies should recognise that Germany is not seeking to evode the Treaty of Versailles.—Reuter.

GERMAN NOTE FOUND UNSATISFACTORY.

FINAL COMMUNIQUE ON PREMIERS' CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The final communique on the Premiers' Conference is confined to review of the matters deliberated, and confirms the statement that the German note was unanimously found unsatisfactory. The communique adds that conversations between the Premiers will continue at Paris from January 2nd, to enable definite conclusions being reached on the whole questons discussed in London.

On abandoning their previous opposition, the Italians supported the French standpoint that the seizure of coal-mines and the State forest is necessary in connection with the exaction of guarantees from Germany. The Italians are also disposed to study the question of the customs barrier in the Rhineland.

An important outcome of the discussion on inter-Allied debts was that the Balfour Note on the subject was considered dead by the Conference. It is concluded that the Allies are ready to discuss inter-Allied debts entirely apart from the United States.

The outstanding feature of the Conference was M. Poincare's impression of great cordiality in Ministers' relations notwithstanding their prospective inability to reach an agreement with regard to the pledges from Germany.

Interviewed by Reuter, Sgr. Mussolini expressed guarded satisfaction at the result.—Reuter.

GERMAN NOTE.

"NOT EVOLVED UNDER PRESSURE OF THREAT."

LONDON, Dec. 11.

An authoritative German quarter in London to-day indignanly denied the French suggestion that the German note was only evolved under the pressure of a threat to occupy the Ruhr. On the contrary, the German Government would not have produced the plan if it believed that the Allies thought that such a pressure was necessary to secure its willingness to cooperate in any definite solution of the reparations problem. Money derived from German and external loans would be utilised not merely in reparations. The only way of paying was reparations. The only was of paying was by a loan, but Germany was unable to guarantee the issue of the proposed loan immediately. No foreign investors would invest if the Ruhr was going to be occupied, and Germany must be granted considerable rest to regain their confidence. The German authority concluded by saying that all talk like Sgr. Mussolini's of a great international loan was nonsense and such loan would be only possible when the reparations question was completely solved.—Reuter.

THE BURIAL OF SIR ASKING FOR MORE.

(A Dissolution Parody.)

Not a crumb was left, not a currency note
As his corpse to the hustings we hurried.
Not a soldier proffered a farewell vote O'er the grave where our Nero we buried.
We buried him darkly at dead of Knight
With the honours he loved to be sharing.
By the Evening Star's electric light and the Herald's daily flaring.
No tax-free coffin enclosed his breast. Not in sheet nor in shroud we wound him,
But he lay alike a sandwich-man taking his rest
With all his advertisements round him.
Few and short were the prayers we said
And unfit for publication,
But we gazed on Lloyd George's face and read
Of a nation's nationalization.
We thought as we hollowed his double bed
That hollowness might have been wiser.
It was doleful to think of the doles that he shed.
And the coals and controls—and the Kaiser!
Nightly they'll talk of the whisky that's gone
With his beer and his fear they'll upbraid him.
Yet by trips and by tips he'll intrigue to go on
In the grave where Great Britain has laid him.
But half of our heavy task was done,
(His "axes" and taxes were heavy),
When we caught the report of a Bolshevik gun,
And the "boom" of a Capital Levy.
Swiftly and gladly we laid him down—
Anti-militarist though gory;
Grave the epicene's epitaph on Limestone—
"Neither Whig was he nor Tory".
—Walter Sichel in the "Saturday Review."

NO FEAR OF A RUPTURE.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Prior to re-assembling of the Conference of Premiers, this afternoon, the British Cabinet met, this morning to decide upon its attitude towards the tenative proposals. The French and Belgian Delegates conferred separately. It is understood, in well-informed quarters, that it may be expected that the Conference will adjourn to-day or to-morrow, probably for a fort-night.

M. Poincare insist strongly on the occupation of the Ruhr, but the proposal does not meet with full support in British circles. It is unlikely, however, that the divergence will lead to anything in the nature of a rupture, and it is expected that a compromise will be reached before the adjournment.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

That the facts of the crisis are shelved and that the Entente still holds are singled out by the Press as the main features of the Premiers' Conference.

The "Times" says the discussions were clearly carried out with the greatest goodwill and there was no attempt to impose on the Conference any particular solution. No agreement was reached because views were incompatible, but issues were not confused by the intrusion of the personal factor.

The "Daily Mail" refers to Germany's fraudulent bankruptcy and says one good sign is that public opinion in France insists just as strongly as in England and there must be no breach and the Entente must maintain a common front.

The "Daily Chronicle" thinks that unless the French recede from their essentially militarist demand the break-down is likely to continue.

The "Westminster Gazette" hopes that during the next three weeks the French Government will find it possible to do something to avert the calamity of a definite disagreement.—Reuter.

IRISH FREE STATE SENATE.

DELHI, Dec. 11.

The constitution of the first Senate of th Irish Free State is now complete. It consists of thirty members nominated by th president, Mr. Cosgravea and thirty electe by the Chamber. The latter introduces strictly a democratic element. The notabl feature is the inclusion in the Senate of four women including Mrs. Stopford Green the well-known historian.—(B.O.W.).

CABLE ITEMS.

Benoni.—The M. C. C. made 284 (Sandham 128) and East Rand 46 for 4. The match was drawn.—Reuter.

Stockholm.—At the invitation of the Anglo-Swedish Geographical Society, Capt. Finch of the Everest Expedition lectured before a large audience at Gothenburg yesterday on the expedition. The President of the Gothenburg Geographical Society bestowed the deploma of honorary membership on Capt. Finch.

M. Maurice Long, the Governor-General of French Indo-China has been lying seriously ill in Colombo for a fortnight. He underwent an operation on Saturday last and his condition is grave.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY A CHAIRMAN.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Rajekhan Subhankhan vs. The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Crump.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. K. C. Sen, Additional Sessions Judge of Khandesh. He found the accused guilty of forgery of a valuable security under Section 467, I. P. C., and criminal breach of trust in the capacity as chairman of the Co-operative Credit Society under Section 409, I. P. C., and sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 for each offence. The sentences to run concurrently.

The facts material to the case are briefly these :—

The accused was Chairman of the Co-operative Credit Society at Pothri. Whenever any member of the aforesaid Society had to take a loan, he had to make an application on a printed form and when the Managing Committee sanctioned the loan to him, he had to pass a bond for the amount in the Society's favour also in a printed form. Ex. 14 consists of such an application and such a bond both purporting to be signed by one Khandu Jairam. It is alleged by the prosecution that both these documents were forged by the appellant for his own benefit.

Khandu Jairam in whose name the forgery is alleged to have been committed does not deny his thumb impression on Ex. 14. The day book shows the date 21-1-20 on which the sum of Rs. 225 was taken by Khandu Jairam. Govind Ramrao who signed as a surety is interested in denying his signature.

JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment observed :—

Per Curiam :—The appellant in this case has been convicted of offences punishable under Sections 467 and 409, I. P. C., and has been sentenced to 4 years' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 500 for each offence, the sentences to run concurrently. The document which is alleged to be a forgery, is Ex. 14 in the case. It is a bond dated 21st January, 1920, purporting to have been executed by one Khandu Jairam for the purpose of evidencing a loan alleged to have been advanced by the Co-operative Society of which the accused was the Chairman. It appears that Khandu Jairam at first was one of the persons who moved the Auditor of Co-operative Societies to take action on the ground that he had not received the amount covered by this bond, but that afterwards when he came to be examined before the Court, he realised from that position and stated that as a matter of fact the money had been paid to him. The result of that is that the evidence of Khandu Jairam adds nothing to the case. But it is clear that his statement cannot in any way be accepted as going in favour of the defence, for not only is he contradicted by his own previous story, but his evidence is not consistent with the expert evidence in the case and with the appearance of the thumb impression on the disputed bond.

The main point in the case is whether the statement of the finger-print expert should be accepted. Now this witness was examined as an expert, and there is nothing in his cross-examination to show that he is not a competent examiner of finger-print impressions. He has given his reasons in detail for the opinion which he has formed, and in the absence of anything to the contrary, that opinion is entitled to very great weight. He says that the thumb impression on the disputed bond is not the thumb impression of Khandu Jairam, but that it is the thumb impression of the accused. If that statement be accepted, the guilt of the accused necessarily follows, and as I have said, there is no reason for doubting the reliability of this witness.

There are also circumstances which go to show that as a matter of fact this loan of Rs. 225 to Khandu Jairam was not made. There is no resolution of the Managing Committee of the Society sanctioning this loan, whereas in the ordinary course of the business of the Society such a resolution would be found in the proceedings, and in the case of other loans to this witness and to other persons, such resolutions are to be found. Again it appears that the day before the date of this bond Khandu Jairam borrowed Rs. 100 from the Society on another bond for agricultural purposes, and it is not probable that he would have asked for and received a further advance for the same purpose on the following day. Those circumstances coupled with the contradictory evidence given by Khandu Jairam suggest that he did not receive this money, and if he did not receive the money, the benefit of the misappropriation which must have taken place would in all probability go to the present accused.

Taking these circumstances along with the expert evidence, there seems no room for reasonable doubt but that the bond in question is a forgery. It follows that the conviction must be upheld. As to the sentence, no doubt the sentence of four years is a substantial one, but it must be remembered that the offence is extremely serious and is punishable with transportation for life. Also the accused was in a position of trust, and it is not, therefore, possible to deal leniently with a crime of this description. We see no reason to interfere with the sentence which must also be upheld.

CAUSE LIST.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

WEDNESDAY, 13th December, 1922.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1800-22—Shamrao M and H. The Asian Commercial Assurance Co Ltd v Rahim Jusub, Chitnis K and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1449-21—Payne and Co, Namrojally Hirji, Khalid Samsudin Anmari and anr., Rustomji and G.

1260-21—Dubash and Co, Ebrahim Haji Moti-Chimanlal Chhotalal and anr, Malvi H R and Co.

5152-21—Jamshetji R and D, Chhotalal Hotichand Shah Karsondas Kalidas Ghia, N C Dalal and Co.

1131/14902-20—Mehta L and Co, Dayal Tohan and anr, Manckchand Jaychand and and anr, M B Chothia.

6269-20—Khunderao L and M Jerup Jethaji and Co, Vithaldas Damoder, Dabholker and Co.

6415-20—Payne and Co, Pritamdas Tricumdas v Gulam Husein Nansey Cassum, Tha koredas and D.

6398-20—Andrade and Co, Aleixo Sentana Lobo, L G Redford, Manilal and K.

6429-20—Tyabji D and C, Radhakison Ramchandra, Chunilal Kamnath, Sabnis and G.

6128-20—Madhowji and Co, Jamnadas Narsey, Ginning and Printing Co, Ltd. Markandayan Sobharam and others Jehangir M and S.

3366-20—Merwanji K and Co, Laxminarayan Kissongopal, Bansidhar Sobharam and others, Purshotamrai and C, Dabholker and C.

3391-20—Merwanji K and, Rai Bahadur Kalianmal Trilokchand, Abdul Latiff Haji Ahmed and anr, Payne and Co, Mantri and Co.

1611/20777-20—Tyabji D and Co, Rai Bahadur Jivandas Raja Goculdas and anr, Koovrbhai Umersey, Dubash and co.

3448-20—Bhimji and Co., Nanee N Bharucha and anr, Deoji Umersey, Little and Co

3184-20—Kanga and S. Shankerlal Girdharlal, Shankerlingam Chetty and others, Amin and D.

3157-20—Unwalla P and P, Jamshetji Framji Acharya and anr. Maneckji Merwanji, Engineer and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3499-20—Jehangir and S, Mahomedally Abullalli Rajkotwalla, Mahomedally Abdul Husein Gogiawalla, Chitnis K and M.

3532-20—Khandwalla and Co—Narandas Anandlal, Jesingbhai Manilal, Edgelow G W and Co.

3569-20—Edgelam G W and Co, Sale Mahomed Umar Dossal, Shaw Wallace and Co. Little and Co.

3570-20—N C Dalal and Co, Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant, Ramchandra Narsingrao Kadam and anr, Shamrao M & H

3721-20—Shamrao M and H, Atmaram Tunaji Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant, N C Dalal and Co.

3571-20—Mulla and M, E K Palia, Messrs Skippers and Co., Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

1694-22—Vachha and Co, Devidas Purshotam and Co, Tribhovandas Devidas, Madhowji and Co.

304-20—N C Dalal and Co, M H Maddon and Co v Hassonbhoy Jivabhai Thanawalla, Smetham B and L.

305-20—N C Dalal and Co, M H Maddon and Co v Hassonalli Jivabhai Thanawalla, Smetham B and L.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

1270-22—Dastur and Co, John Santan Dias and another, Beramji Dossabhoy Pochaji and others, Payne and Co, Jamsetji R and D.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

LONG CAUSE.

2063-22—Merwanji K and Co, Dinshaw Dorabji Romer and others, Haridas Purshotam and anr, Edgelow G W and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

1570-22—Mantri and Co, Gulam Hasein Aladin Haji v J C Bannerji, Pandia and Co.

2013-22—Mulla and M, Maganlal Parbhudas v Ranchordas Purshotam and Co., Craigie B and C.

3649-22—Shamrao M and H, Khodadad Khusrao Irani, Fazalbhai Gagji, Dharamsey D nd Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUIT).

3464-22—Purnanand C and J, Vazir Haji Contractor v Ardeshir M Irani.

4383-22—Thakoredas and D, Virjiwandas Chunilal Shroff v Dr G V Deshmukh, Pandia and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2958-19—Mulla and M, Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper v Haridas Coorji and others, Raghvaya and Co.

3650-22—Payne and Co, The Bombay United Building Co, Ltd. Jusub Valli.

1527-22—Daphtari F and D, Sundersing, Joharsing and others, B Rose and Co a firm and ors, Payne and Co, Motichand and D.

950-22—Ferreira and V, Mayashanker Russtoji and Co a firm v Dorabji Pallonji Bhesania and ors, Unwalla P and P.

2551-22—Payne and Co, Haji Hasham Dady Abdulla Nurmahomed and others

2666-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Manmohandas Kesardas, Bhagwan Nagar and others.

2691-22—Malvi M R and Co, Karamchand Ujamchand a firm v Multani Khamal Tahilram and ors, M B Chothia and Co.

2962-22—Amarchand and M, Mansukhlal Chaganlal, Hiralal Nathubhai Desai, Mulji Th and Co.

3247-22—Captain and V, Hurcarbai widow, Ganpat Babi.

3285-22—Purnanand and Co, Sha Chunilal Ishwarlal v Sha Wadilal Baldeodas and another, Dubash and Co. Ardeshir H D and Co.

3691-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Tyeb Saleh Mahomed and others, Memon Haji Jusub Juma and others.

3745-22—Thakoredas and D, Udhavji Gagabhai v Thakor Gokaldas Pitamber, Tyebji D and Co.

3790-22—Matubhai J and M, Abdul Hueetn Tajbhoy v N Gangabhoy, Motichand and D.

2720-22—Motichand and D, Mithanlal Bisansarup, Ladu Gonal, Manilal and K.

1095-22—Malvi M R and Co, Dostmahmed Peermahomed Bai Mariam widow.

2337-22—Dabholker and Co Padamsey Mulji and others, Krishnalal Nanabhai and others, Andrade and C.

2750-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhoy Narsey and others, Amulakchand Mewaram a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

2800-22—Captain and V. Fariden Tegai, Haji Abdulla Jan Mahomed and another, S A, Tyebji.

3162-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chandulal Dalsukram Javeri, Nanalal Kuvarji Mehta, Jamsetji R and D.

3511-22—Pandia and Co, Ujhadhar Hariram and ors v Memon Haji Ebrahim Haji Eusgh Ghaswalla and anr, Little and Co.

3610-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Jamnadas Chaganlal and others, Ramdas Gajadhar.

3839-22—Mantri and Co, Gulam Abbas Shaik Gulam Husein v Faizullabhai Abdul Kadar.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3389-22—Captain and V, Gordhandas Tribhobandas Mangaldas v Kissondas Tribhowandas Mangaldas, Payne and Co.

663-21—Captain and V, Gordhandas Tribhowandas Mangaldas v Kissondas Tribhowandas Mangaldas, Payne and Co.

2017-21—Payne and Co, Kissondas Tribhowandas Mangaldas v Gordhandas Tribhowandas Mangaldas, Captain and V.

SHORT CAUSE.

4010-22—Pandia and Co., Ardeshir Rustomji Mehta v Arjunlal Nanalal Pandit.

LONG CAUSES.

4647-22—Purshottamrai and Co, Girdhar Kishore and anr v Jinabhai Chaganlal, Dallas and Co.

2431-22—N C Dalal and Co, Bhagwandas Tribhowandas v Popatlal Naryen, Amin and D.

4726-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Meherbai Kapadia v Rustomji Bomanji Shroff and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

3036-20—Sabnis and G and S, Haji Tar Mahomed Abba Sheriff v Dhanbaiji widow, Shamrao M and H.

3045-20—Craigie B and C, Trickumdas Madhowji v Jugjiwan Goculdas, Jamsetji R and D.

3046-20—Payne and Co, Rustomji Muncherji Dordi v E W Emburg, Mantri and Co.

3048-20—Sabnis G and S, Pandurang Narayen Mantri and ors v Morarji Ramji and ors, Dharamsey D and Co.

3053-20—Crawford B and Co, Frank Portlock and anr v Miva Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, Mulla and M.

3059-20—Unwalla P and P, Haji Abu Haji Nur Mahomed Cassum v R C Railway, Bhashanker K and G.

3077-20—Jehangir G and B, Bai Perin Naoroji Engineer v Pirozshaw Khursetji Driver, Smetham B and L.

3078-20—Amarchand and M, Raoji Premji v Haji Syed Mahomed Kazrani and Sons, Little and Co.

3079-20—Payne and Co, Abdul Rahim Haji Mahomed Raji Amazi v Somchand Parbhudas, Amin and D.

3100-20—Madhowji and Co, Mathuradas Shamdas v Charandas Ukedu, Malvi M R and Co.

3285-20—Payne and Co., Wardhman Amarchand and another v Nathumal Gambhirmal, Malvi M R and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

LONG CAUSES.

1230-20—Tyabji D and Co, Lumba Hakimji and anr v Vardhaman Jetsey and Co, Payne and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

8854-22—Dabholkar and Co., Doongersey Nathu, FOR JUDGMENT (IN COURT.)

4031-22—Pandia and Co, The Bombay Motor Service Ltd v Rajaram Tukaram, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSE.

4855-22—Matubhai J and M, Matubhai Jamietram and Madon v Fateh Mahomed Haji Jusab, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4719-22—Ferreira and V, Mulraj Goculdas Nensey and another v Waghji Goculdas.

4571-22—Wadia G and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd v Mirza Morteza Isphani, Captain and V.

4618-22—Tyabji D and Co., Bai Gangabai widow v Dhanji Haridas, Chitnis K and M.

4846-22—Wadia G and Co, Muncherji Cursetji Khambatta v K D and Bros and another, Mulla and M.

TO BE MENTIONED.

2300-22—Dubash and Co., Ratilal Odhavji Shah v Datoobhai Hassum, Ardeshir H D and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

2508-22—Mulla and M, W H Pullan and Co Ltd v L L Letty and Co, Dallas and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

1219-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Jetha Deoji and anr v Samalbhai Mathubhai and ors, Purnanand C and J, Amin and D. Mulla and M.

FOR TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

2814-20—Mulla and M, Dinshawji Bhikaji Khan and Co v D J Essa Thaver, Ardeshir H D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

289-18—Shroff and V, Bai Nawnitabai widow v Nazarali Shamsuddin and ors, Tyabji D and Co, Manchershaw and N, Bhaishanker G, Jehangir and S, Little and Co.

1513-22—Malvi M K and Co, Bai Sunderbai widow, Kamji Jugjiwan and others, Mulji Th and Co.

3312-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co. Manganlal Parbhudas, Ramchhoddas Harivalabh and Co, Jamshetji R and D.

4038-22—Khambatta and Co, Vanechand Lalchand and others, Mulji Keshowram and others, Mulji Th and Co., Khambhatta and Co.

2646-19—Amarchand and M. Gordhandas Nathalal, Jugmohandas Hunsraj, Payne and Co.

777-18—Shamrao M and H, Dulsidas Juglivandas, Mahomd Essak Haji Abdulla Nurani, Matubhai J and M

2699-19—Unwalla P and P, Liladhar Jiwandas, Jamnabaimidam and others, Pereira and V.

1118-19—Amin and D, Bhogilal Amratlal, Husenmahbai widow and others, Jehangir M and S.

2623-20—Wadia G and Co, E D Sassoon and Co, Shah Fulchand Premaji, Mulla and M.

4021-22—Craigieu B and C, Arthur and Co. (Export) Ltd, Noormahomed Abba, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3554-22—Dabholker and Co, Doongersey Nathu, Khuverji Khaisey, and anr, Captain and V, Shamrao M and H

3236-20—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Rattanchand, Hiralal P Pomwalla, Kaghwaya N and C.

2997-19—Amin and D, Nathalal Chhaganlal and Co, Vallabhdas Hirji, Bhaishanker K and G.

3278-20—Merwanji K and Co, Vallimahomed Peermahomed, Papulal Iswardas.

2551-51-49—Merwanji K and Co, Sewanhilal Bhowilal, Gosdhandas Ishwardas, Hiralal T and Co.

3705-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Jusub Peermahomed and Co, Salemahomed Hassam.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

3687-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Bai Suntoke v Dayal Purshotam, Tyabji D and Co.

659-18—Mansukhlal H M and Co., Maganlal Ramdas and others v Amichand Panalal and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1994-19—Ardeshir H D and Co., Amichand Panalal and others v Maganlal Ramdas and others, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

3533-21—J C G Bowen, The Secretary of State for India in Council v Mathubhai Maneklal Shah and anr, Amin and D.

SHORT CAUSE.

3666-22—Craigie B and Co, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd v Dinshaw Burjorji Vania, Ardeshir H D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3423-19—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Kalianji Tillock v Gulabchand Hiralal, Amin and D.

1776-20—Surveyor and Co, Dolichand Pannaji and Co v Satyabhanabai widow, Pandia and Co.

496-18—Unwalla P and P, Akberally Jivanji Master and anr v Kulsumbai widow and ors, Little and Co, Amin and D.

1688-22—Rustomji and Gin, Himatlal Manji and Co v Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, Vachha and Co.

3629-22—Malvi M R and Co, Nandkissore Haridas v Kaka Dossabhoy Hirachand and anr, Ramanlal and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4616-21—N C Dalal and Co, Malsi Kanji v Nandlal Ramdhan and ors, Madhowji and Co.

3196-22—Jehangir M and S, Motilal Fulchand v Jamshedji Nawroji Gamadia, Mulla and Mulla.

1275-22—Mulla and M, Lalji Dalal v Mathuradas Haribhai, Soonderdas and Co.

3821-22—Kanga and S, Motilal Layaram v Yeshwant Ghanasham Nadkarni, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

2558-21—Wadia G and Co, Kedarmal Bhuramal v Burjorji Bomanji Jessawalla, Edgelow G W and Co.

3757-22—Craigie B and C, The Gaekwad Industrials Ltd v Ahmed Haji Dada, M B Chothia and Co.

4116-21—Tyabji D and Co, Prataprai Mulji Mooni v N S Trustworthy and Co, and another, Soonderdas and Co., Chitnis K and M.

3763-22—Craigie B and C, The Gaekwad Industrials Ltd v Gani Mahomed Jetporewalla, M B Chothia and Co.

698-20—Malvi M R and Co, Jatashanker Manishanker Dave v Bai Awabai widow and anr, Mulla and M.

1292-22—Matubhai J and M, The Bank of Morvi v Currim Jiwan, Payne and Co.

1193-22—Little and Co, Shaw Wallace and Co and anr v Damodhar Devidas, N C Dalal and Co.

1406-22—Little and Co, Shaw Wallace and Co and anr v Bhagwandas Callianji, Ferreira and V.

3178-22—Payne and Co, The Indian Construction Ltd (in Vol Liquidation) v Khan Bahadur Mahomedalli Abdul Kadar, Wadia G and Co.

3382-22—Purnanand C and J, Sugrabai wife of Shaik Alibhai Shaikh Ebrahimji Dohadwala v Sukinabai widow and anr, Purnanand and C, Motichand and D.

INDIA AND IRELAND.

(Continued from page 6.)

secondly, the behaviour of the Black and Tans. In the beginning every moderate man condemned the rebellion, and nothing was said or done whilst the leaders were being executed. When, however, the seven signatories of the famous proclamation had suffered the extreme penalty, when every day brought fresh victims to be shot, when the numbers sentenced to penal servitude were daily increasing, when the list of deportations had reached the colossal figure of 2000, and when Mr. Asquith's appeal for clemency on the ground of the rapidly increasing bitterness and exasperation among large sections of the Irish population was met with a curt refusal from the Premier, the people saw that it was the intention of the British Government to leave Ireland to the tender mercies of a military dictator and their resentment increased accordingly. John Dillon's outburst in the House of Commons showed the true feeling of the country when he exclaimed indignantly that, "he would refuse, and Ireland would refuse, to accept the character of any man as the sole guarantee of a nation's liberty." Another important factor which had a not unnatural and most extraordinary effect on the psychological aspect of the case was the fact that the rebels were looked upon and labelled by the English Press as cut-throats and murderers of the deepest dye. Again John Dillon came forward in the House of Commons, and whilst admitting, on the one hand, that the Sinn Feiners were wrong, on the other hand, he vehemently declared that they had fought a clean fight and had fought with superb bravery and skill. The House of Commons were inclined to resent this tribute, and this brought out a characteristically telling taunt, namely, "that it would be a damned good thing for England if her soldiers had been able to put up as good a fight as did these men in Dublin—three thousand men against twenty thousand with machine guns and artillery"—which, coming at the very moment of the announcement of the fall of Kut, must have been particularly galling. George Bernard Shaw in a letter to the "Daily News" throws further light on this psychological aspect of the case :—

"Until Dublin Castle is superseded by National Parliament and Ireland voluntarily incorporated with the British Empire, as Canada, Australasia, and South Africa have been incorporated, an Irishman resorting to arms to achieve the independence of his country is doing only what Englishmen will do if it be their misfortune to be invaded and conquered by the Germans in the course of the present war. Further, such an Irishman is as much in order morally in accepting assistance from the Germans in this struggle with England as England is in accepting the assistance of Russia in her struggle with Germany. The fact that he knows that his enemies will not respect his rights if they catch him, and that he must, therefore, fight with a rope round his neck, increase his risk, but adds in the same measure to his glory in the eyes of his compatriots and of the disinterested admirers of patriotism throughout the world. It is absolutely impossible to slaughter a man in this position without making him a martyr and a hero, even though the day before the rising he may have been only a minor poet. The shot Irishmen will now take their places beside Emmet and the Manchester Martyrs in Ireland, and beside the heroes of Poland, and Serbia, and Belgium in Europe; and nothing in heaven or on earth can prevent it."

Repression and Its Result.

The net result of the methods by which the rebellion was put down, was that at the next Parliamentary elections the Sinn Feiners captured almost every seat. They also succeeded in obtaining complete control of the Councils, which placed in their hands the whole of the local administration throughout the country. They refused to go to the British House of Commons, but formed instead their own Parliament, complete with its Cabinet and Ministers. The English Press pooh-poohed the very idea of an Irish Republic, but for many months the Irish Republic was a functioning actual reality. Drilling and arming the volunteers were renewed with feverish intensity, and eventually the Irish Republic declared war against England. England refused to recognise the Irish Republic and its declaration of war, but proceeded to stamp out the rebellion. The Irish Republican Army decided on guerilla warfare. They ambushed military parties, took and burned police barracks, and shot as spies policemen, and even civilians when duly convicted by their own courts. Then occurred what must for ever be the greatest stain on the history of any civilised nation—the formation of the Black and Tans, a fully armed body half military half police, and wholly untrained. These were let loose on the country. Doubtless reprisals led to reprisals, and on both sides brutal acts and cold-blooded murders were committed.

LALA RADHA KISHEN'S DEATH.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

The death took place early this morning of Lala Radha Kishen, father of Lala Lajpat Rai at the age of 76 years. The funeral procession passed through the town in the afternoon and was followed by a large number of people of all classes and creeds, almost all prominent Congress and Khilafat leaders joining.

JAMIAT-UI-ULAMA H ND.

Mr. A.M. Sujjad wires from Gaya under date December 12th :—

It has already been notified that the Jamiat-Ul-Ulema Hind is holding its fourth annual session on the 24th, 25th and 26th December at Gaya. Ulemas are requested to attend the Conference. Gaya is a cold place therefore the intending visitors are requested to bring with them sufficient warm clothing. Letters and telegrams to the Jamiat should be addressed "Harim Shariat," which is the registered address."

The Tilak Swarajya Sangha Conference has unanimously passed among others a resolution deciding to raise a memorial in honour of the late Lokmanya Tilak in keeping with the original objects of the League and appointing a Committee for the purpose.—(A.P.)

MADRAS NEWS.

SEPARATION OF FUNCTION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 11.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Madras Legislative Council the Government will shortly appoint a Committee to suggest proposals for the separation of judicial and executive functions.

The "Madras Mail" understands that Mr. E.F. Thomas I.C.S., Acting Director of Industries and formerly Collector of Malabar has been nominated a member of the Madras Legislative Council.

The Hon'ble C.A. Innes, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council representing the Industries' Department arrived at Madras to-day. He will be present at the annual meetings of the Madras Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday and of the South Indian Chamber on the 14th instant.

The "Associated Press" is informed that some prominent Congressmen of Madras have written to the President-elect of the Indian National Congress supporting the view in regard to the council entry as embodied in Pandit Motilal Nehru's resolution at the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and urging the Congress to pass that resolution.

The very Rev. Archibishop Dr. Alen, who had been on a Continental tour for the past nine months has returned to Madras. Two months ago disquieting news was received here about his ill health and it was feared he would not be able to return to Madras.

A Cocanada message says that owing to fresh taxation on "tathies" put on road margins in front of the shops, the merchants refused to pay the tax and resolved to close the shops as a protest until the tax was cancelled.

RETURN TO COMMONSENSE.

Two of the Great Allied Powers, Great Britain and France, entered the Lausanne Conference in complete agreement as to the general outline of their policy in the Near East writes the "Daily Mail." This is the happy result of the conversations in Paris, in which Lord Curzon and M. Poincare took part, and the accession of Signor. Mussolini the Italian Premier, to their agreement is expected. The Entente is restored, as the first fruits of the return to those "quiet and steady" method of diplomacy which Viscount Grey advised as the preliminary to lasting peace in Europe nearly a year ago.

The "freedom of the Straits," which will be one of the questions dealt with at the Conference, has been the subject of much "hot air" from the politicians. From the British standpoint it is by no means an important interest. The late Lord Salisbury, who was a clear-headed diplomatist, refused to worry himself concerning it. The late Government never could explain what it meant.

If it means the right of British forces to pass through the Dardanelles and Bosphorus in time of war, that is an issue which can only be decided by force when war comes. If it means the right of merchantmen in peace to pass through the Straits, the Turks' interest is to encourage such trade as it must contribute to the prosperity of their capital, Constantinople.

What is certain is that Great Britain will not and cannot maintain a large force to garrison the Straits. That, as the late Sir Henry Wilson was always pointing out, means sheer military madness.

There is one other point on which it is necessary to dwell. A very well-informed correspondent in Greece has reported that large and well-equipped Greek forces are being moved to Thrace. Who is providing the money for their transport and equipment is a mystery, in view of the bankrupt condition of Greece. Another mystery is as to the real aim of these preparations. If Greece or the Veniselist Government in power there is mediating a renewal of the war with Turkey or resistance to the Allies' decision to return Eastern Thrace to the Turks, then she is courting a new disaster. It is as well to warn the Greek people once and for all that there is no sympathy in Britain for M. Veniselos, and that the secret encouragement which he was thought to have received from the Coalition has no basis in British opinion. Great Britain and the Allies want no more of his war-mongering, which has brought such immense suffering and loss upon his unfortunate country.

POSTAL SERVICE AND RETRENCHMENT.

The following telegram was sent to Lord Inchcape the President of the Retrenchment Committee, Delhi by the Railway Mail Service Western Circle Office Union, Poona :—

Post Office is the worst ill-paid service under the Central Government and seething with discontent as evidenced from the recent deliberations of the All-India Postal Conference held at Madras. Any retrenchment in that Department will not only seriously affect the efficiency of the Service but also adversely react the public by depriving the latter many facilities. Money is recklessly spent in the Military Department and other offices of the subordinate Finance Department of the Government of India. Compare the present expenditure of the Military Accounts Departments with the pre-war expenditure. Compare the present and pre-war pay of the subordinate accountants of the Military Accounts whose pay fixed at Rs. 500 with retrospective effect and who got huge windfall in shape of many thousands and arrears also. Compare the educational qualifications of these accountants with the Post Office staff. Compare the starting pay of graduates in the War Controller Office, Simla with that of the graduates started in Post Office. All these will reveal extraordinary waste of money in the Military Department. There is much scope for retrenchment in all the Accountant-General offices also.

It has been decided to hold the National Social Conference at Nagpur on December 10. A Reception Committee has been formed with Dr. Gour as Chairman and Messrs. Dravid Jayavant and Mangal Murti as Secretaries. Hon. C.Y. Chintamani has been offered the presidentship of the Conference.—(A.P.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 12.

S S Acera, Grant, Durban.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S Algic, Olsen, Calcutta

S S Karapara, Walker, Durban

S S City of Adelaide, Hay, Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday:

Steamer Bovenkerk for Calcutta.

Steamer Accra for Durban.

Steamer Jalaputra for Calicut.

Steamer Angio Chilian for Hull.

S S Accra:—The D M Khandnani's steamer Accra, 1,756 tons, Captain G C Grant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a general cargo.

S S Algic:—The Volkart Bros' stamer Algic, 4,178 tons, Captain C Olsen, will sail today from harbour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S S Karapara:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karapara, 3,722 tons, Captain W Walker, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Adelaide:—The City Line steamer City of Adelaide, 4,178 tons, Captain Jas Hay, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY

FROM LONDON.

Gazana (not fix).
Macedonia due 15th December.
China due 22nd December.
Delta due 30th December.
Gamaria (not fix).
Manua due 5th January
Morea due 12th January.
Mantua due 12th January.
Kaiser-I-Hind due 26th January.
Warfield (not fix).

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia due 14th December.
Clan Buchanan due 18th December.
Scindia (not fix).
City of Manchester due 19th December.
Clan Mackinon (not fix).
City of Rangoon (not fix).
Massilia (not fix).
City of Durban (not fix).

FROM WELLS.

Mandalay.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo due 15th December.

FROM ANTWERP, ETC.

Okenfels due 8th December.
Wartenfels due 20th December.
Trantonfels due 5th January.
Trelevan (not fix).
Trecarell (not fix).
Boyne (not fix).

FROM CHRISTANIA.

Yeddo due 6th January.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due 29th December.

FROM NEW YORK.

Suveric due 25th December.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Andyk due 29th December.
Mterkerk due 20th January.

FROM KOBE.

Wakasa Maru due 14th December.
Kamakura Maru due 13th January.
Honolulu Maru due 13th December.
Burma Maru due 12th January.
Andes Maru due 16th January.
Nagato Maru due 29th December.
Takaoka Maru due 3rd January.

FROM CHINA.

Karmala due 22nd December.
Sicilia due 9th January.
Kashgar due 12th January.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Moldavia due 5th January.
Naldera 26th January.

FROM AFRICAN PORTS.

Karoa due 17th December.
Taroba due 31st December.
Karagola 14th January.
Zamora (not fix)

EXPORTS.

December 12.

S S Caledonia for London—14 packages wearing apparel Cox's Shipping Agency; 6 packages furniture wooden Cox's Shipping Agency, 5 packages woolen carpets Cox's Shipping Agency; 6 packages persian wet rugs Cox's Shipping Agency; 1 package silver ware Cox's Shipping Agency; 11 packages Ind trophies Cox's Shipping Agency; 1 bale silk waste Cox's Shipping Agency; 3 packages gramophone fittings Cox's Shipping Agency; 105 cwt cummin seed S H Joshi & Co; 4 pots palma rosa oil Volkart Bros.

S S Mulbera for London—32 cwt gum H Devdhurst; 2000 cwt linseed small Strauss & Co; 29 bales sheep skin tanned Meyer Nissim.

S S Tsushima Maru for Kobe—1000 bales Ind cotton G K Kaisha; 300 bales Ind raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Tsushima Maru for Yokohama—500 bales Ind raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe—500 bales Ind raw cotton Y K Kaisha; 746 bales Ind raw cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Olympia for Liverpool—19 bales Ind raw wool Latham Abunombi and Co; 700 bgs cakes R J Davar; 377 cwt kismis M Jafferbhoy.

S S Olympia for Marseilles—212 cwt olibanum M Jafferbhoy; 4 pots rosa oil M Jaffarbhoy.

S S Satartia for New York—2487 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Bracktown for Hamburg—220 bales cotton oomra E Spinner.

S S Bracktown for Rotterdam—330 bales Ind raw cotton The Bombay & Co.

S S Kronviken for Hongkong—12 bundles ctry dry fish E A Tayaghham.

S S Sodan for Hongkong—100 bales Ind cotton Ralli Bros; 1000 bales ctry cotton grey in twist David Sassoon; 1000 bales ctry cottom grey twist Currimbhoy & Co.

S S Sodan for Shanghai—100 bales Ind raw cotton Currimbhoy & Co.

IMPORTS.

S S City of Shanghai from New York, Agents W & A Graham & Co—52 cases antiphlogistine; 72 cases paper; 50 cases candy; 19 cases cotton; 72 cases toilet soap, 57 cases vaseline petrolium; 22 cases table oil cloth; 15 cases playing cards; 15 cases cheese; 345 bbls lubricating oil; 550 drums lubricating oil; 582 cases lubricating oil; 500 cases lubricating grease; 50 kegs lubricating grease; 50 bags paraffine wire; 192 packages each 4 cases, hurricane.

S S Clan Morrison from Manchester Agents, James Finlay and Co—250 bales cotton; 370 cases cotton; 84 bales cotton yarn; 441 cases cotton yarn; 92 brls lubricating oil; 29 cases soap; 13 cases toilet soap;

From Liverpool—18 cases cotton; 56 cases common soap;, 50 cases toilet soap; 752 kegs paint; 150 cases gum powder; 1390 cases blasting powder;

From Glasgow—98 cases cotton; 10 bales cotton; 19 bales cotton yarn; 254 kegs paints; 2688 cases whisky; 30 cases spirits, 12 cases wine; 25 cases ginger wine; 50 Hhds ale; 238 bales old newspaper.

S S Othello from Hull, Agents, James Finlay and Co—2652 kegs paints; 43 cases paint; 135 barrels alum; 98 cases colour; 160 kegs red oride paint; 170 casks blue colour; 1686 drums linseed oil.

S S Indian Anav. from Sabun Agents Standard and Co—7979 tons refined petrolium in bulk.

GODREJ'S INDIAN-MADE
No. I VEGETABLE TOILET SOAP
IS NOW ON THE MARKET.
WHAT YOU WERE HITHERTO USING WAS No. 2.
Try a Cake of this New Brand Soap and see if it is not better than any other that you have hitherto used, no matter from what part of the world it came.
GODREJ SOAP Co., SANKLI STREET, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

(Continued from page 4.)

sons and peoples of the world can borrow. "Foreign Loans", says the Annual Review of Trade by the U. S. A. Department of Commerce, "were issued publicly during the fiscal year to the amount of Dollars 1,015,000,000 as compared with Dollars 618,000,000 during the previous year. What the ebb and flow of private loans may have been is, of course, unknown. It would appear that the net balance of other items against us amounted to a minimum of from Dollars 400,000,000 to Dollars 500,000,000 per annum." With a favourable trade balance of over a thousand million dollars. America could afford to loan a similar sum to other countries, and also finance her other obligations without weakening her foreign exchange in the least. But these loan transactions are bound to complicate the problem of reconstruction, even while they seem to guarantee American prosperity and trade pre-eminence for a generation.

The details of American exports afford an interesting commentary on the trade position. Of the exports, agricultural products amount to 15 per cent. of the entire crop value on the farm, while manufactured goods aggregate only 4 per cent. of the total American production. Europe takes 11 per cent. out of the 15 per cent. of farm stuffs exported by America, while only 1 per cent. of the American manufactured are consumed by the former. There is thus some excuse for the Fordney Tariff at least from the American standpoint if that country has ambitions to develop an export trade in manufactured goods.

BANKRUPTCIES IN BRITAIN

That British industry and commerce is going through one of the worst periods on record is evidenced by the review of the Inspector-General in bankruptcies for 1921. The total liabilities in connection with bankruptcies and deeds of arrangement in 1921 were three times those of 1920 and over double that of 1914. The figures are:—

	1920	1921
England and Wales. Number of Receiving Orders, etc. ...	1565	3472
Estimate of Liabilities	£4,703,015	£13,820,228
Deeds of Arrangement ...	451	1368
Estimated Liabilities ...	£2,150,293	£8,067,745

Against the estimated assets of £5,849,260 to meet the total liabilities of £21,887,373, the actual realisations were only 44 per cent. in bankruptcies and 83 per cent. in deeds of arrangement as against 57 per cent. and 81 per cent. respectively in 1920.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Dec. 11th.

To-days Prices.

Futures at New York.
- Jan. — 24 89—03
- Mar. — 25 07 05
- May — 23 06 + 01
- July — 24 72—01

Liverpool, Dec. 11th

Sutton Del. M.U. G.O.G Liverpool.
- Jan. — 14 60 + 38
- Mar — 13 80 + 34
- May — 13 64 31
- July — 13 44 + 30

London, Dec. 11th

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 Steady
Bar Gold £ 4 10/3 Steady.
Bar Silver Spot 31 13/16 Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec. 12.

To-day Reuter reported 3 points lower in New York futures, and 38 points higher in Liverpool. The American market declined on general selling. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 454 and touched Rs. 455½ on some scattered buying. At this level the Marwari jobbers were sellers and the prices eased to Rs. 451 at which price the market remained steady. Yesterday the market was much more active owing to short covering by a prominent Indore operator. While to-day the market is featureless and the volume of business done is very small. The prices again advanced to Rs. 454 on buying by offices, and after fluctuations the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 456. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 456½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 458½, and going down to Rs. 456½, closed at Rs. 457½.

Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 403½, and declined to Rs. 400. In sympathy with the advance in Broach the market went up to Rs. 403. The rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 404. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 404½ and going up by half a rupee eased to Rs. 401 again advancing to Rs. 404 in accordance with the rise in Broach. There was very little business done for these contracts. F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 329 and March was Rs. 334 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet and the inquiry was limited to high class cotton only, black leafy cotton being neglected.

OOLAKA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Dec. 12th.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	Apl./May	—	457 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan	—	332
F. G. Bengal	March	—	337
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.	—	406
Fine Oomera	March.		407

B. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Dec. 12th.

			Rs
F. G Broach	April-May	—	457
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	—	331
Fully " "	March	—	336
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.	—	403
Fine Oomra	March	—	404

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec 12th.

Description,	Super-fine	F Good	Good	Fine
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	372	35'	337	322
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	435	420	405	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	470	455	440	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	455	440	425	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11th Dec 1922.

Cotton	12,591	Bales.
Wheat	1,4343	Cwts
Linseed	3,101	"
Rape, etc.	70	"
Gingellyseed	3,968	"
Poppyseed	387	"
Groundnuts	1125	"
Castorseed	893	"
Rice	6,324	"
Myrabolams	699	"
Cottonseed	3,411	"
Mowrasseed	392	"
Gram	656	"
Jowar	1,940	"
Tasar	149	"
Barley	348	"
Bajra	2,083	"
Coal	2,079	Tons

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 5 to 7 points down.

We have received the following cable from Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool, dated the 11th instant:—

"Times Piccayune crop estimate 9,836,000 bales. Small market waiting Bureau Report. New York market eased at close on locals selling out."

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTONS TATISTICS,

Bombay, Dec. 12th.

	1922-25	1921-22	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 8th Dec. to 11th Dec. 922..	36845	53890	—17047
Receipts from 1st Sep, to 11th December 192..	336778	624295	—287547
Shipments for the bi-week from 8th Dec. 1922.			
Europe	15253	..	×15253
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	16893	4	×16889
Total	32146	4	×32142
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1922 to 11th Dec. 1922,			
Europe	17905	18504	—6143
China	5125	47622	—42497
Japan	26793	336848	—68055
Coast Ports	* 9 21	5082	×4339
Total	461244	578800	—112556
Afloat in harbour Europe	3085	8502	—5417
China, Japan & Coast Ports	22340	35897	—13357

* Including 301 bales for U. S. of America.

The figures of shipments are prepared carefully from the returns available but are subject to correction on publication ships manifests.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP ESTIMATE.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. of New York, state:—We present herewith our annual estimate of the American Cotton Crop. (The figures are running bales, two round bales counted as one, and lint cotton only, linters excluded.)

North Carolina	750,000 Bales
South Carolina	500,000 "
Georgia	700,000 "
Alabama	800,000 "
Mississippi	1,050,000 "
Louisiana	350,000 "
Texas	5,200,000 "
Oklahoma	650,000 "
Arkansas	1,000,000 "
Tennessee	350,000 "
Sundries	250,000 "
Total	9,600,000 Bales

If these figures are even approximately correct a decidedly tight situation will develop long before next summer. Taking American figures alone the calculation on a very conservative basis would be as follows:

Census stocks July 31st, 1922	2,829,000 Bales
Crop	9,600,000 "
	12,429,000 Bales
American Consumption ...	6,500,000 "
	5929,000 Bales
Exported to November 3rd and on shipboard (Chronicle)	1,587,000 "
Balance to cover exports for balance of season and American mill stocks July 31st, 1923	4,342,000 Bales

How this decidedly insufficient balance can be distributed without violent upheavals will be the problem of this momentous cotton season.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 25-12-6.
Bars gold forward, 25-10-3.
Bars gold 2nd settlement, 25-9.
Bars silver ready, 82-4.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 81-6.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 80-14.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T, 1/3 29/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 15/16.
On London—
Bank's selling T T, 1/3 15/16.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/4 1/8.
Bank's buying T T, 1/4.
Bank's buying D D, 1/4 1/32.
Tone of silver—Steady market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D, Frcs 420.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 440.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 430.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T, Rs. 160½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 155½.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 178.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 239.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 177¼.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 332.
London gold ready—sh. 90-3.
London silver ready—d. 31-13.
London silver forward—d. 31-8.
Tone of silver—India bought and sold, quiet, Continent offering, buyers satisfied.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dollars 4.59-1/16.
French Exchange—Frcs 64.10.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs 24.30.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs 70.20.
Italian Exchange—Liras 90.90.
German Exchange—Mrks 37500.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 58/4.
5 per cent War Loan, 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923, 100/4.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 100/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 100/6.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932, 100/10.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 104/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 67/8.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 67/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 67/8.

SHARES.

The market was stalemate with very little doing

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:

BANKS.

Imperial 1350, India 97, Central 33, Tata Bank 15/4 xd and Eastern 75.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2300, Alliance 230, Apollo 46/4, Birla Mills 52/8, Bombay Cotton 830, Bombay Dyeing 1170, Bradbury 950, Century 557/8, Central India 3320, Colaba Land 1720, Coorla 155 xd, Crescent 355 xd, Edward Sassoon 370, E D Sassoon 3/14, Elphinstone 91/4, Fazulbhoy 1045, Gokak 197/8, Indian Bleaching 205, Indore-Malwa 545, Jamshed Mfg 290, Kastoorchand 500, Khatao 390, Kohinoor 1665, Luxmi Cotton 4450, Madhavrao Scindia 170, Madhowji 330, Mathuradas 600, M Petit 3700, Meyer Sassoon 215, Morarji 5025, New Great 525, New City 500, Pabani 570 xd, Pearls 752/8 xd, Phoenix 715, Premier 117/8, Planet 175, Shapurji 188/12, Sholapur 14000 n, Simplex 455, Standard 2000, Swan 900, Swadeshi 3115, Tata Mill 810 and Vishnu Cotton 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 350, Bombay-Burma 442/8, Bombay-Burma N I 127/8 pr, Bt Burma Pet 7/2, Bombay Tram 102/8, Bombay Flour 1350, Bombay Steam 145, Bundi Cement 28, Indian Cement 202/8, Katni ord 210, Katni def 1020, New India 15/8, Shivrajpur 30/8, Tata Iron ord 37/8, Tata Iron def 93/12, Tata Hydro 710 xd, Tata Oil 26/4 and Scindia Steam 6/12.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 12th Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3-15/16
Bank Demand	1-3-15/16
Doc Acceptances 3 m/s	1-4-1/8
Doc. Demand	420
merican Dollars	331
exhang Dollars	173
Shanghai	329
Japan	160 1-2
Singapore	177 1/2
Market steady	

WHEAT AND RENDY.

Bombay, Dec 12th

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Pasar Terms			Sdl. Delivery		
Ready	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-32	48	0	0	7	6	0
Wheat. White Cawnpore 70-30	47	8	0	7	4	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	48	0	0	7	5	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	2	0	11	12	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	2	0	11	12	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	0	0	11	12	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	10	0	13	2	0
Linseed Brown Thin	12	6	0	12	14	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	71	0	0	14	4	0

SHARE BAZAR.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Name.	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates
Indore Malwa	540	—	—	545
Colaba	—	—	—	1720
Crescent	355	—	347-8-0	347-8
Kohinoor	1670	—	1640	1665
Nagpore Ordy.	3260	3320	—	3325
New Great	225	532-8	520	525
Pearl	750	760	740	757-8
Phoenix	—	—	—	720
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	830
Bombay Dyeing	1150	1170	—	1170
Sir Shapoorji	188-12-0	—	187-8-0	187-8
Simplex	460	—	445	452-8
Swan	—	—	—	910
Swadeshi	3100	3110	3070	3125
Century	565	—	548	560
Alcock	—	—	—	350
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	202-8
Katni Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	210
Katni Cement Defd.	—	—	—	1020
Tata Steel Defd.	87-8-0	92-8-0	—	95-0-0
Tata Steel Ordy.	—	—	—	34-0-0
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	26-0-0
Bombay Burma, Old	—	—	—	442-8
Bombay Burma, New	—	—	—	127-8
Bombay Steam, Ordy.	—	—	—	145
Bombay Electric Tramway.	—	—	—	102-8
Central India Mining	—	—	—	23
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	30-8-0

Teelseed, Gujar 75-25			68	0	0	
Teelseed, Gujar 50-50			64	0	0	
Teelseed Black			58	0	0	
Poppyseed, White			13	0	0	13 12 0
Groundnuts			62	0	0	12 8 0
Mowrasseed			6	4	8	6 8 0
Barley			34	0	0	
Castorseed			52	0	0	10 6 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery.			36	0	0	4 12 0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	12	5	0
Lonseed May	7	7	0

COMPANY MEETINGS.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ldt., was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Morarji Goculdass Hall, Cavel, to receive the scrutineers' report on the poll on the resolution and amendment specified below, taken as directed at the 3rd Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company held on the 31st of October. Mr. Narottam Morarji presided. The result of the poll was declared as follows:—

RESOLUTIONS.

"That the appointment of Mr. Revashanker Jagjivan as Director of the Company be and is hereby confirmed."

The resolution was declared carried.

"That Mr. Valchand Hirachand who retires by rotation be and is hereby re-elected as Director of the Company."

The amendment moved to the above resolution is as under:—

"That Mr. Chhotalal Ishverlal Parekh be and is hereby elected Director of the Company in place of Mr. Valchand Hirachand who retires by rotation."

The amendment was declared lost by 81,626 votes. The original proposition was, therefore, put to vote and declared carried, with the exception of a Parsi shareholder who voted against it.

THIRD RESOLUTION.

"That Mr. Hiralal Dayabhoy Nanavaty be and is hereby elected as Director of the Company in place of Mr. C. A. Latiff who retires by rotaion."

The resolution was declared passed.

The meeting was, then, dissolved.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

As Extraordinary General Meeting of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company was held at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, on Tuesday afernoon, immediately after the work of the Ordinary General Meeting to receive the scrutineers' report on the poll taken as directed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 31st of October. Mr. Narottam Morarji presided. The following resolution was declared carried by 70,941 votes:—

"That in the article 142 in the lines 4 and 5 instead of the words 'not more than 4 months before eht meeting' the words 'not more than 6 months before the meeting' be substituted."

The meeting was, then, dissolved.

HOUSING FOR MIDDLE CLASSES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In commenting yesterday on the Bombay Development Directorate, you have omitted to state the case of he middle classes in the Development Scheme. In the middle classes are included thousands of poor clerks and my remarks are meant more for these poor lot of humanity. For the middle classes, the Development Department are only providing bare land in Salsette. Is this sufficient to solve the housing needs of the middle classes? Does the Development Department expect the middle classes to build on the land provided for them? The middle classes are too poor to be able to do so and the result willl be that the land will be built on by capitalists and then rented to the middle classes and what guarantee is there that the rents charged will be such as will suit the middle classes for whom the land has been set aside? It is much regretted that the Development Directorate have not considered the matter from all view points. Half measures will in no way go to solve the gheat housing problem of Bombay, and unless the Department actually builds chawls in Salsette or any other place for the middle classes, so far as the "middle class" citizens are concerned, the Development Scheme is not going to benefit them in the least. Will not the Clerks' Union and other similar bodies wake up and agitate strongly in this connection?—Yours, etc.,

DHUNJISHAW SORABJI DALAL.

Dec. 7.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived at Amritsar on December 11.

A Rangoon message of December 11 says:—The "rickshaw" pullers held a meeting on Sunday to discuss the questions of employment arising out of the movement to stop rickshaw pulling altogether and Rangoon was deprived of its cheapest method of conveyance for some hours owing to the absence of the rickshaw pullers from the streets and it caused some inconvenience to the people.

Presiding at the prize distribution ceremony of the Khalsa College Amritsar, H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala announced that the College grant from the Patiala State would be increased by one lakh of rupees raising it now to seven lakhs. The Maharaja, also, offered Rs. 10,000 in cash at various places of Sikh worship in the Golden Temple.

The Manager of the Kantit Estate, Mirzapur, has filed a defamation suit against Pandit Shri Krishna Dutta Paliwal, the editor of the "Pratap" wires a Correspondent from Cawnpore on the 11th instant.

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15. Grace Darling	...	0 12
16. Young Fisherman	...	0 10
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LOKAMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA.

AN APPEAL.

The Lokamanya Tilak Rashtriya Kanyashala has already become a child of one year. Because of its quiet and unostentatious work, it may not yet be much known in Bombay. But the solid progress and advance which it has made in its first year testifies to its success. The school is an attempt at imparting real and truly National Education to our girls. All paraphernalia, the usual accompaniments of modern schools, has been done away with and our girls live in a pure simple atmosphere characteristic of Indian life. Every national work inspires them with so much enthusiasm in their innocent hearts that theirs has been the largest share in the sale of Khadi, collection of Funds and etc. Our girls alone collected Rs. 3,500 for Tilak Swarajya Fund during the last Rastriya week. This year one girl alone went round in a day collected Rs. 1,000 for the Gujarat Vidya Pith.

The School comprises classes from infant to the Matric. A full course of studies is followed, its special features being study of Sanskrit, Hindi, Vernacular, Music, Drawing, Painting, Cutting and Sewing, Embroidery, Spinning and Weaving.

A visit to the school will convince the parents and guardians of girls and all well-wishers and sympathisers of the excellence and superiority of the work being done there

Our school curriculum has to be amplified by the addition of new courses like open air play, open air classes, gardening for children, open air exercises and drill.

This means more space and a larger building so as to accommodate all girls seeking admission into the institution.

We appeal to the generous and wealthy public of Bombay for help. Our aim and ideal is to turn out women of whom the country may be justly proud. All lovers of female education are bound to help this institution as an encouragement to a noble enterprise, a redemption and a regeneration of women and thus of a nation.

Mahatma Gandhiji has blessed this institution by performing the opening ceremony and he looks forward to the school being in future a model and an ideal institution.

Our present need is four lakhs only. Two lakhs will provide us with a decent simple large building where all classes of study and practical work will be conducted. Built on our own plan it will enable us to provide. recreation space and have all the useful features of a modern school and will also enable us to look better after the health, and physical development of the children. After placing the institution on a solid and permanent foundation, we can undertake the work of extension which we so much need and desire. We may then be able to develop this school into a College, add a training department and start Industrial Classes.

Bombayi is well known for its generosity and cosmopolitan philanthropy. Bombay is the one place where even outsiders are able to get the greater part of their collections and it has always headed the list in All-India contributions. Such a town and province need not be taught the maxim "charity begins at home." It will really be disappointing and will speak bad for Bombay if one of its own institutions is neglected and starved and has to go out a-begging elsewhere.

Just remember what Gandhiji will think when he will come to know that one of his own institutions is forgotten and ignored and people have been indifferent towards it.

Do come forward with your pennies and thousands, rich and poor, and help us with your sympathy and generosity to make this institution a model and an ideal one.

Shortly our girls and teachers with Tilak Kanyashala badges, with collection boxes and recipt books will be going all over the city and it is earnestly hoped that Bombay will not fail in its response but will extend readily its hand of sympathy and generosity.

MRS. GANDHI ON TOUR.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT JULLUNDER.

A correspondent writes from Lahore:—

Shrimati Kasturibai Gandhi visited Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jullundur on 4th instant. On her arrival the girls of the Mahavidyalaya gave her a hearty welcome. She minutely observed the daily routine of the girls, and was pleased to find that they were being trained on sound national lines, and that the institution was working quite satisfactorily. She was given an address and presented a painting of 'Keshaon ki Katha', (of Daraopdi and Krishna) prepared by a student. In the afternoon was arranged the procession of Sh. Kasturibai led by Akali Jatha and national volunteers singing national songs. The procession stopped in the evening at the Gandhi Mandap where the public meeting of both ladies and gentlemen was arranged. She in her low tone gave her message that the people of India in order to liberate their country from the clutches of the oppressive Government be prepared to make any and every sacrifice; and that they should make their best efforts to nationalise the education of their boys and girls.

HER VISIT TO AMRITSAR.

She left Jullunder on 5th instant by the Calcutta Mail for Amritsar, where she was given a hearty reception by the representatives of Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee and Congress Workers. Staying for a while she motored down to Guru-ka-Bagh the scene of sacrifices made by Akalis. Before going to Guru-ka-Bagh she visited the National School, Amritsar and she was shocked to find the strength of the school reduced. In the evening she addressed the ladies in the Akali Bagh and the citizens of Amritsar in another public meeting in Jallinwala Bagh. In a short speech she made here, she touched all the political topics of the day and said that Mahatmaji would never like the idea of coming out of jail if he found that the people of India had not even adopted Khadar.

PRINCES PROTECTION BILL.

PROTESTS FROM INDIAN STATES.

(From a Correspondent.)

KOTAH, Dec. 11.

This meeting of the subjects of Bundi tate strongly protests against the measure passed under the extra-ordinary powers of His Excellency the Viceroy entitled the Princes Protection Bill as it will, if not repealed before it takes the form of law, create inveterate discontent and cause unrest throughout the length and breadth of India and regret very much to see the method adopted, for the Government have given no opportunity to the peoples of the States to say anything about the Bill, passed in spite of the deadlock opposition of the representatives of British India in the two Houses of Legislature and hope that Parliament will be wise enough to advise His Majesty to withhold consent.

This meeting of the citizens of Namana District Bundi emphatically protests against the Indian States Bill recently passed in the Council of State at Simla under exceptional circumstances without giving the subjects of Indian States any opportunity to lay before the Government of India their say in the matter or to the representatives of the British Indian public in the two Houses of Central Legislature an apportunity to move amendments to alter or oppose its passing in toto. This meeting further warns the British Parliament of the serious consequences of the bill and urged upon the necessity of advising His Majesty the King-Emperor to withhold his assent to this ill-conceived measure passed hastily and under special clause of the Government of India Act 1919 as otherwise there would be wdespread discontent.

BY CITIZENS OF GANWAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

GANWAR, Dec. 11.

The meeting of the citizens of Ganwar Dist., Bundi resolves to protest against the Princes Protection Bill recently passed under exceptional circumstances at the session of the Council of State, without giving the least opportunity to the subjects of the States to lay before the Indian Government their say in the matter or to the representatives of the British Indian public in both the Houses of the Central Legislature the opportunity to move amendments and alterations or oppose its passing 'in toto'. It further warns the British Parliament of the grave situation that may be caused by this ill-concsived Bill and brings home the necessity of advising His Majesty the King-Emperor not to give his ascent to the measure so hastily passed under the special clause of the Govt. of India Act 1919 as there is every possibility of the spread of a general and wide-spread disaffection.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN MADRAS

The "Janmabhumi" writes:—

"Speaking of the maltreatment of political prisoners we are reminded of the small relief given by the Madras Government in this behalf. The neck ticket which is the first ornament added to the prisoner's person is to yield place to a breast ticket—and we take it this latter will only be pinned on to the prisoner's underwear. There remains the ankle ring which is a piece of heavy iron fixed to the ankles of those sentenced to R.I. and held in place by means of a pin driven into two holes running in its ends. This also is to be an ornament of the past. We may well thank the authorities for this reief and jails will become less abominable without the neck ticket and the ankle ring than with them. With the removal of the ankle ring will also disappear some of the outrageous complications it gives rise to in jail life. The durwan or warder attendant of the Jailor or Deputy Jailor makes the ankle ring, it seems a cause of peculiar harrassment. There is the practice of the prisoners—the politicals also sometimes—getting thin rings in place of the heavy and thick ones by rule allotted to all prisoners. The warder brings it to the notice of the Deputy and worries the prisoners. Also there is the practice of the prisoners being put to sleep in tents in a double row with the legs very nearly dovetailed and a wire of iron running through their ankle rings. This, we may hope, will be put an end to hereafter."

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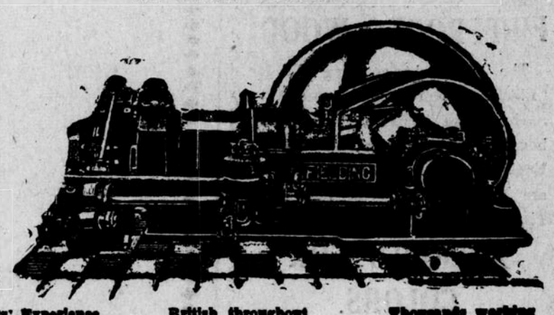

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